# ANADA Descriptive Atlas



· HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT · OTTAWA · CANADA.

Issued by direction of
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# THE DOMINION OF CANADA



Houses of Parliament Ottawa, Canada.

the northern portion of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska and Greenland, and the separate British Dominion of Newfoundland. On west, north, and east, three great oceans—the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic—form its boundaries, while its southern outline borders the United States. Its population in round figures 10,000,000, averaging less than

three persons to each of its 3,684,723 square miles of area. This does not preclude dense massing of its people in certain sections of the country, but vast stretches of uninhabited territory in the north equalize the proportion. Canada is somewhat larger than the United States of America, and but little smaller than all of Europe.

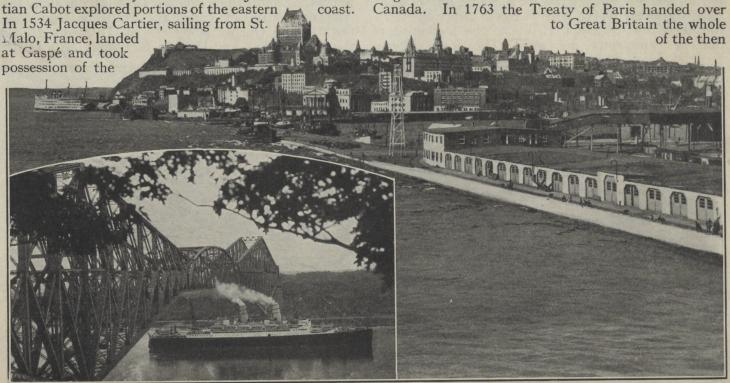
Canada is a land of irregular outline and great distances, with a mainland varying from the latitude of Spain and Italy to that of Northern Norway. From Victoria, on the Pacific, to Dawson, on the Yukon River, is 1,550 miles by water and rail, while from the city of Quebec to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the Atlantic, is 850 miles. From Halifax, on the east, to Vancouver, on the west, is 3,772 miles by rail, and though on both Atlantic and Pacific shores the coast line is rugged, there is no lack of admirable harbours on either side of the continent. From the United States boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean is 1,600 miles, and the region approaching the North Pole is a network of islands, peninsulas, inlets, channels, straits, sounds, and gulfs. It is computed that Canada has about 14,000 miles of navigable lakes and rivers.

**Historical.** The story of the Dominion goes back over four hundred years. In 1498 John and Sebastian Cabot explored portions of the eastern — coast.

country in the name of the King of France. The next year he again crossed the Atlantic, and entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sailed up the river of the same name as far as the sites of the present cities of Quebec and Montreal. Six years later a colony sent from France failed disastrously, and for over half a century nothing more was heard in Europe of the country beyond the seas—Canada.

In 1604 another attempt was made to colonize the new land by a French nobleman named DeMonts, who in that year led an expedition to Acadia and located at Port Royal, now Annapolis. The first cultivation of the soil in Canada was at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, under DeMonts in 1605. In that year and at that spot was grown the first wheat ever raised in America, and there in the same year was erected the first water wheel to turn a millstone for the grinding of wheat on the North American continent. The colony was not a success, but DeMonts was undiscouraged and in 1608 sent out another expedition under Samuel Champlain, who had been one of his trusted lieutenants in Acadia. Sailing up the St. Lawrence, Champlain laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec. This was the real beginning of the Dominion of Canada.

For a century and a half Canada remained in the possession of France. Colonists were sent from the mother country, and an attempt was made to build up a great French colony north of the English settlements in the New World. The history of the country during this period is filled with exploits of the fur trade, daring attempts at explorations, wars with the Indians, and above all with struggles for the mastery with Great Britain and the British colonies to the south. At last the end came, and in 1759, on the Plains of Abraham, beyond the walls of Quebec, was fought the battle that ended French control in Canada. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris handed over



The rocky promontory which was for centuries the stronghold of Canada, is now the site of the beautiful and busy city of Quebec, famed as a tourist resort and a centre of historic interest. Inset is a picture of the Quebec Bridge, which has the longest span of any structure of its kind, and is regarded as one of the great engineering feats of the world. It bridges the St. Lawrence River a few miles above Quebec.

Canada. Nova Scotia, or Acadia, had been ceded fifty years before.

The French people who remained in Canada were treated with great kindness by the victors. They were allowed to retain possession of all their lands and were guaranteed full religious freedom. The new province was governed for a time by a Governor and a Council, but a change was near at hand. The end of the American Revolution had forced out of the Thirteen Colonies a large number of their inhabitants, who chose to forfeit their lands and goods rather than prove disloyal to their mother country. These United Empire Loyalists, as they were called, came to Canada in thousands. Some settled in Nova Scotia, others in the present Province of New Brunswick, others again in what is now the Eastern Townships of Quebec, while still others pushed westward and settled along the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The arrival of this new element in the population disturbed the relations which had existed between the Governor and those governed. The new settlers demanded representative institutions and discontent arose. To allay this, in 1791, the British Parliament passed the Constitutional Act, which divided the country into two provinces known as Upper and Lower Canada. This division continued until 1841, fifty years later, when the two provinces were again united by the Act of Union.

In the meantime three British colonies had been established along the Atlantic coast—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

In the next ten or fifteen years the conviction gradually grew in all the colonies that a union of the British possessions in the northern part of North America was desirable and advantageous, both for the colonies themselves and for Great Britain. Conferences between representatives from the interested colonies were held at Charlottetown, at Quebec, and at London, and at last, on the first day of July, 1867, by virtue of the British North America Act, a statute of the British Parliament, the Dominion of Canada came into existence. The four original

provinces were Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but provision was made for the inclusion of other colonies should they wish to join the federation. Manitoba entered in 1870, and was followed by British Columbia in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905.

In 1610 Henry Hudson, an English explorer, discovered the bay that bears his name. Sixty years later Charles II, King of England, granted a charter to the famous Hudson's Bay Company, under which was granted practically the whole northern continent west of Hudson Bay. For two hundred years this immense territory was under the rule of the Company, which made practically no attempt at settlement, preferring that it should remain in the possession of the Indians and the fur traders. When, however, the Dominion of Canada was formed, the far-seeing statesmen of the time saw that this section logically should belong to the Dominion, and took steps to bring this about. After prolonged negotiations the purchase for \$1,500,000 was finally accomplished, and in 1870 the whole Hudson Bay Territory was formally handed over to Canada. From this new land in the far west has been carved the three fertile Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, now one of the most productive areas in the world for wheat and a variety of field crops and farm products. The agricultural wealth of the three Prairie Provinces is now estimated at about \$3,700,000,000. The remaining portion is now under the direct government of the Dominion as the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. The Dominion of Canada now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the whole northern half of the continent.

Provinces and Territories. The nine provinces of Canada are generally divided into groups, according to their geographical position. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, lying along the Atlantic Ocean, are called the Maritime Provinces. Ontario and Quebec along the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay, are known as the



The Statesmen who were responsible for bringing about the Confederation of Canada are known as the Fathers of Confederation. This picture shows them in session at Quebec shortly before Canada became a self-governing country on July 1, 1867.

Central Provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, lying in the great central plain between the Laurentian Highlands and the Rocky Mountains, have received the name of the Prairie Provinces, while British Columbia, from its situation on the Pacific Ocean, is called the Pacific Province. Yukon Territory received its name from the great river which flows through and drains it, and the Northwest Territories are suitably named from their situation in the far north and west of Canada.

Physical Features. Physically Canada may be divided into five clearly marked divisions, each having its own special characteristics—the Acadian Region, the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence, the Laurentian Highlands, the Great Central Plain, and the Great Mountain Region.

The Acadian Region includes the Maritime Provinces, together with the southeastern part of the Province of Quebec. The surface is exceedingly broken, but the elevations seldom exceed 1,000 feet in height, except in the Gaspé Peninsula. It is a rolling country of hills and ridges, but between the hills, along the rivers, and along the low coast regions are most valuable agricultural lands. The rivers of New Brunswick are large and rapid, but those in Nova Scotia, from the nature of the land, are for the most part comparatively short and sluggish, some being tidal. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys and river beds. The climate is temperate and not subject to extremes. spring is somewhat late, and the snow fall in winter is heavy, but the summer and autumn are moderate and very pleasant.

The lowlands of the St. Lawrence Valley include that portion of Quebec lying between the Laurentian Highlands on the north and the Appalachian Mountains on the southeast, and the part of Ontario between Lake Ontario and the Laurentian Highlands, in-

cluding the broad peninsula to the west. From about Quebec City to Lake Ontario the country is almost continuously level, but at the western end of the lake there is an abrupt rising known as the Niagara escarpment. The country north and east of the escarpment as far as Georgian Bay and the Laurentian Highlands is mainly level, but diversified by rolling hill land. The portion of Ontario between the Niagara escarpment and Lakes Erie and Huron is a broad level table-land sloping gradually to the lakes. Lowland district is well watered, but with the exception of the Ottawa River, which flows through this region from the Highlands, and the larger tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the Province of Quebec, the rivers are not of any considerable size. The soil is mostly sand loam and clay loam and is very fertile. Some of the finest agricultural land in the world is included in this region. The rainfall is abundant. There is considerable variation between the hot summers and the cold winters, but the winter climate is dry and invigorating. The snowfall is heavy, especially in the northern part and in Quebec Province.

The Laurentian Highlands take up nearly one-half of the area of Canada. They include all the land lying north of the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence up to and surrounding Hudson Bay and reach over on the west almost to the Mackenzie River. In Ontario they extend as far south as Lake Superior and Georgian Bay, while a spur stretches south into the United States, forming the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. The surface is rolling, with innumerable small hills and knolls. Its distinguishing feature, however, is the multitude of lakes, large and small, with which it is covered. The streams are for the



"The wholesome sea is at her gates, her gates both east and west." Upper-Halifax Harbour on the Atlantic. Lower-Vancouver Harbour on the Pacific Ocean.



most part short and winding, flowing in all directions. The soil is not deep, but some of the valleys are quite fertile. Lying between the Muskoka section and Hudson Bay is the Great Clay Belt of Ontario, as yet largely covered with forest growth, but containing millions of acres of great fertility. This land is almost level, and is well watered. In winter the temperature is low, but the summers are very pleasant. The Muskoka Lakes, in the southern section of the Highlands, are widely known as summer resorts.

The Great Central Plain extends from the International Boundary on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the Laurentian Highlands on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. At the extreme south the plain is about 800 miles in width, but it gradually narrows as it extends northward until it is but 400 miles in width. The plain from east to west divides itself into three prairie steppes or levels. The first steppe, which lies wholly within the Province of Manitoba, is about 800 feet above sea-level and contains the exceptionally fertile Red River Valley. The second steppe begins in the western part of Manitoba and gradually increases in height until it reaches an elevation of about 1,600 feet at its western limit, about one-third of the way

between Regina and Medicine Hat. In contrast to the first steppe, which is almost uniformly level, the second steppe is rolling and more diversified in surface. The third steppe extends westward from the second steppe until it reaches the Rocky Mountains, where it has an elevation of 3,000 feet. Its surface is still more diversified than that of the second steppe. At the base of the Rockies are the foothills, lower elevations running parallel with the main range, but much broken.

In the southern and southeastern part the surface is drained by the Red River and its tributary, the Assiniboine, flowing into Lake Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan, with its branches and their tributaries, drains the southern part of the second and third steppes into Lake Winnipeg, the waters of which flow through the Nelson River into Hudson Bay, while the northern part is drained by the Churchill

into Hudson Bay, and by the Peace, Athabaska, Mackenzie and other rivers into the ArcticOcean. The soil of the prairie region is in general exceedingly rich, consisting of black or chocolate loam from one foot to ten feet in depth. This prairie region is one of the great agricultural sections of the world. The climate is stimulating and healthful, favourable to hardy bodies and vigourous minds. There is less rain and snow than in most other portions of the Dominion, but it is important to note that more than half of the annual rainfall occurs during the growing season when it is most needed by the farmers. The winters are severe, but in the western and southwestern sections are modified by the warm winds which blow across the mountains and exert a marked influence on the temperature of the plains.

The great mountain region extends from the United States boundary on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean. The Rocky Mountains have an average width of 60 miles, with many rugged peaks ranging in height up to 19,850 feet. From the Rockies westward the height of the various ranges diminishes, the Selkirks having summits which reach 10,000 feet, while the Coast range, with a width of 100 miles, sinks to 9,000 feet and less. Between the forest-clad mountain ranges lie many valleys, drained by broad and rapid rivers. One of the largest of these, lying along the western base of the Rockies for 700 miles, is drained by the Columbia and Fraser Rivers and their tributaries. The Skeena drains the northern section, while the northeastern waters flow through the Peace, Liard, and other rivers into the Mackenzie. The Yukon

drains the northern part into Bering Sea. The rivers are very much obstructed, and only in certain places are they navigable. The soil in the dried-up beds of streams, and at the mouths of the rivers, is extremely fertile, and there are many valleys in which it yields abundantly. The climate is ext emely varied, that of the coast region being moist and balmy, very much like that of southern England, but in the interior the winter is colder, with rather extreme heat in summer. The northern section is, of course, very cold during the winter months.

One-thirtieth of the surface of Canada is water, and one-half of the principal rivers of North America are found within its boundaries. The chief river is the St. Lawrence, which drains the Great Lakes and is the principal water highway of Canadian commerce in the East. The principal rivers of the West are the Yukon, the Mackenzie—one of America's longest streams—

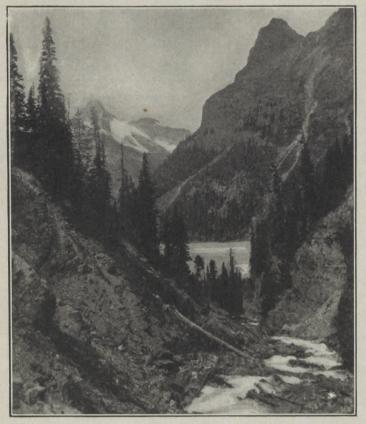
the Saskatchewan, Peace, Red, Fraser, Columbia and Skeena, all of which are useful as avenues of transportation. Besides the four Great Lakes which form part of the line dividing Canada from the United States, are three others ranging in area from 9,000 to 12,000 square miles—Lake Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake, which equal or exceed in size Lake Erie or Lake Ontario. There are innumerable smaller inland bodies of

Hudson Bay is an enormous inland sea 595 miles in width and 800 miles long, connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the wide Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Fox Channel and Fury and Hecla Strait. Its southern portion is called James Bay. The Hudson Bay Railway, with its terminus at

Churchill, now provides a much shorter route to the British and European markets for the products of a large section of Western Canada. The distance to Liverpool from the principal points in these great wheat fields by way of Hudson Bay is almost 1,000 miles less than by the Montreal route.

Climate. The range of climatic conditions is as wide as the extent of the country is vast. As compared with that of Europe, except in the territory on or near the Pacific Coast influenced by the warm waters of the ocean, the winters are longer and colder, and summers shorter, warmer, and drier. The temperature of the Pacific Coast is similar to that of the British Isles in the same latitude. In general the Canadian climate is healthful, pleasant, and invigorating.

Winter in Canada is not an indoor season, for the snow and ice provide opportunities for skiing, skating,



"Where changeless in eternal change the Rockies clip the clouds."

tobogganing, ice hockey, curling and other recreations. Skiing and hockey are among the most popular pastimes. The value of snow and ice to the lumber industry is also very important. Trees cut in the woods in the winter months are hauled much easier over the snow to the frozen rivers. In the spring, when the ice has melted, the logs are carried down to the mills, in some cases hundreds of miles distant.

Winter does not now prevent outside building and construction work. By the use of modern heating appliances for preventing sand and other materials from freezing, work is carried on without interruption even by severe weather.

Agriculture. Agriculture is the basic industry of Canada. The extensive area of arable lands is one of the principal natural resources of the Dominion. These lands are largely responsible for sustaining the industrial and commercial life of Canada. Of the 358,000,000 acres suitable for cultivation only about one-fifth, or 60,000,000 acres are annually under crop, so that there is still great opportunity for settlement. The distribution of these lands is such that Canada possesses, not an unbroken belt but a series of agricultural areas between Prince Edward Island in the east and Vancouver Island in the west, characterized by a diversity of contour, soil and climate, and by a variety of crop production. Each of the nine provinces supports agricultural development on a substantial scale.

The first real Canadian farmer was Louis Hebert, who, in 1617, began to clear land at a spot now in the middle of Upper Town, Quebec City. His tools were an axe and a spade, but he planted field crops and apple trees. So in the other provinces, each had its small beginnings and early struggles. It is in the principal grain crops, especially wheat, that agricultural progress has been most remarkable. For ten years after Confederation, in 1867, the wheat crop in Canada rarely exceeded 25 million bushels, and imports of wheat and flour exceeded exports by nearly nine million bushels. The home production of wheat in those times did not suffice for domestic requirements. Afterwards, a gradual increase in

production became apparent, and exports began to exceed imports; yet it was not until 1898 that the wheat yield exceeded 50 million bushels, and exports reached what was then the record total of 24½ million bushels. Thirty years later the Canadian wheat crop in one season totalled 566,000,000 bushels.

With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line in 1886, linking the East and West, the Dominion for the first time was made an economic unit and the great fertile prairie lands of the Middle West were opened up for settlement. The Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—have since gradually come to produce all but a small percentage of the wheat grown in Canada, and they also produce the larger percentage of oats, barley, rye, and flax, and are important in the production of dairy products, live stock, poultry and honey.

In 1890 the area under field crops in Canada was less than 16,000,000 acres. Now it is about 60,000,000, an increase of more than 275 per cent. The production of better varieties of grain and improvement in the methods of cultivation have been of great importance.

Keeping pace with production have been the efforts to market to the best advantage the ever-increasing volume of Canadian wheat, much of which goes to distant lands. It is in the production of wheat for export that Canada has made the greatest progress in recent years. There are indications that other branches of Canadian agriculture will attain relatively greater importance due to climatic advantages and the fact that Canada is able to produce the grains and fodders, which are important essentials of a live stock industry, economically and in large quantities.

Dairying is one of the most important branches of Canadian agriculture. The annual value of the products is nearly \$300,000,000. The raising of live stock has made very substantial progress, not only in point of numbers, but by improvement of breeding stock.

The climate and soil of some parts of Canada are particularly well suited for commercial fruit growing, the principal districts being the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario; and the



Niagara Falls as seen from the Canadian side. This will always be one of the great wonders of the world. The Falls have been harnessed for commercial use and supply power to thousands of square miles of territory, but their scenic beauty has not been changed.

Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, though there are several other districts where the growing of apples, the outstanding crop, and other tree and small fruits is carried on more or less extensively.

Forests. The forests of Canada are among the largest in extent in the world, and are a correspondingly great source of wealth. When the early French explorers first sailed up the St. Lawrence River and endeavoured to penetrate the interior, they found the surface of the country virtually a huge forest, and rivers were the only routes into its vast recesses. Much of the forest, especially in the southern section, has been cleared away to make homes for the settlers, and great areas have been destroyed by fire, but sufficient still remains to make Canada one of the greatest lumber-producing countries. Not only are these forests great for the lumber and pulpwood they contain, but they are also of immense importance in

products, in the total number of employees, in wages and salaries paid, and in value of capital invested.

Fisheries. Canada being a maritime country, with over 5,000 miles of coast line on the Atlantic and about 7,200 miles on the Pacific, has one of her greatest sources of wealth in her annual catch of fish. The best commercial fish are found in cold shallow waters, where food is abundant. There are three great centres where these conditions prevail and two of them are adjacent to the coast of Canada, one in the North Atlantic and the other in the North Pacific. On the east coast, cod, mackerel, haddock, herring, sardines, smelts, and halibut, as well as lobsters and oysters, are abundant, while the west coast provides particularly salmon and halibut. Further, practically all the great lakes and rivers of Canada produce valuable fish, such as lake trout, speckled trout, sturgeon, whitefish, pickerel, and bass. Most of

the fish caught in the inland waters, such as the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes in Eastern Canada and Lakes Winnipeg, Winnepegosis, Manitoba, Athabaska, and others in Western Canada, are used for home consumption, but considerable quantities are exported.

An important manufacturing



UPPER:—The harvest of the field. Canada's field crops provide 65 per cent of the agricultural revenue of the Dominion.

LOWER:—The harvest of the sea. Canada's fishing grounds embrace 5,000 miles of coast line on the north Allantic and 7,200 miles on the north Pacific, and an extensive area of inland lakes and rivers.

supplying fuel, in tempering the climate, and in conserving the water supply. For these reasons they are carefully

guarded against fire and wanton destruction, and reforestation is being conducted in a scientific manner. Large areas in almost all the Provinces have been set apart as forest reserves, those in the hands of the Dominion Government alone, including parks, amounting to 43,710 square miles. With proper care the forest wealth of Canada will last for centuries to come. Millions of acres of forests are now being constantly patrolled by Royal Canadian Air Force aeroplanes equipped with radio, on the lookout for outbreaks of fire. This modern method of fire protection has been the means of preventing serious loss.

The production of pulp and paper is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada. It leads in gross value and also in the amount of wages paid. Canada produces more newsprint paper than does any other country. The lumber industry is also among the most important industries in gross value of

industry is the canning of fish, particularly salmon and lobsters, for domestic and export purposes. This industry is particularly substantial in British Columbia, where thousands of men and women are employed in the salmon canneries during the season. The greater part of Canada's fish catch is exported, the United States being the principal market. To insure a continuous supply of fish, the Dominion Government has in operation over 40 fish hatcheries and related establishments located in the different provinces which are maintained to ensure a steady supply of fish.

Mining. The mineral industry of Canada, second in importance among the primary industries of the Dominion, is surpassed only in value of production by agriculture. First in nickel, first in asbestos, first in cobalt, third in gold, third in silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc among the world's producers, Canada enjoys an enviable position

in the mining world with every prospect of continued

expansion.

It is almost two hundred years since the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada were founded. Operations were at first confined to coal and iron ore, and the manufacture of cast and wrought iron. coal seams in Cape Breton have the distinction of being the first to be worked in North America.

In order of total values, the leading mineral products of Canada are: coal, copper, gold, nickel, cement, lead, asbestos, clay products, silver, zinc, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, lime, petroleum, gypsum, cobalt, salt, and platinum. In addition to these main products, about fifty other minerals are recovered in

quantities. commercial Canada's known mineral resources comprise almost every variety of mineral, many of the deposits being rich enough to be of world importance. Canada produces 90 per cent of the world's nickel; 80 per cent of the world's asbestos; 55 per cent of the world's cobalt; 9 per cent of the world's gold; 8.7 per cent of the world's lead; 8.4 per cent of the world's silver; 6.4 per cent of the world's zinc; 4 per cent of the world's copper.

Much of the mineral wealth of Canada is obtained in the Precambrian Shield, a rich geological formation which extends over about two-thirds of the country. The Precambrian Shield is one of the most highly mineralized formations in the world. Of that part of it which lies in the North American Continent, about ninety-five per cent is in Canada and five per cent in

Canada and five per cent in the United States.

Manufacturing. Several factors have combined to give Canada a remarkable growth in the field of manufacture, particularly since the opening of the present century. Good railway, century. Good railway,

steamship, and highway services make it easy to collect and distribute the necessary raw or finished mate-Abundant water powers supply cheap electric The expansion of agriculture, paper and pulp, mining and other basic industries has had the double effect of enlarging the domestic market for manufactured goods and of increasing the variety and volume of natural products available for the secondary process of factory and mill. These and other advantages have not only given opportunities to Canadians, but have attracted capital from other countries, particularly from the United States and the British Isles.

It is natural that Canada, with extensive agricultural, forest and other resources, should be the centre of large flour milling, meat packing, dairy products, pulp and paper and electric power industries, but there are also several important industries based on imported raw materials, such as cotton and woollen textiles, rubber goods, automobiles, iron and steel products.

The original objective of Canadian manufactures was the supply of the local or home market, though certain industries such as flour and lumber have always looked to the foreign market. Gradually, however, the territory served by Canadian manufactures has expanded, until to-day the Dominion is sending manufactured goods to almost every country in the world. In recent years Canada's exports of manufactures

have been larger than her

imports.

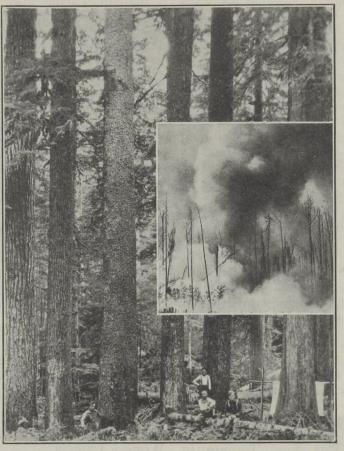
The ten leading manufacturing industries of Canada are pulp and paper, flour and grist mills, slaughtering and meat packing, central electric power stations, sawmills, automobiles, butter and cheese, rubber goods, electrical apparatus and supplies and non-ferrous metal smelting.

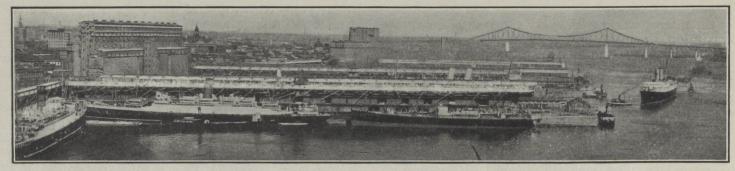
Ontario occupies the pre-Windsor, Oshawa, Sher-There are about 23,400 ma-

mier position as a manufacturing province, followed by Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta in the order named. Montreal heads the list among the cities as a manufacturing centre, with Toronto a close second. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, brooke, Kitchener, Brantford and other places are also important in a similar way. nufacturing establishments in the Dominion which give

country, particularly in

recent years. From 1867 to 1900 the trade of Canada increased 197 per cent. Since 1900 the increase has been about 650 per cent. The annual value of the trade of the Dominion is now over \$2,560,000,-000, in which exports and imports are about equally represented. The principal exports are agricultural products, of which wheat heads the list; paper, wheat flour, planks and boards, automobiles, wood pulp, copper, fish, gold and nickel. Canada leads the world in exports of wheat, printing paper, nickel and asbestos and holds second place as an exporter of wheat flour. Prior to 1900 the Dominion imported chiefly manufactured products and exported raw or semi-manufactured goods, but the reverse is now the case.





The most important centre of transportation in Canada is Montreal. A section of the harbour on the river St. Lawrence is shown in this picture. Montreal is the largest inland port in the world.

Transportation. There are two great railway systems in Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Each has a transcontinental line and a network of branch lines connecting the principal urban and rural centres throughout the Dominion.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific, 2,885 miles in length, runs from Montreal to Vancouver, through the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and passes through Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary and the Rocky Mountains. In addition to this the Canadian Pacific has more than 12,000 miles of branch lines in Canada alone, radiating in all directions. Of these, some of the more important are those from the Atlantic port of Saint John, N.B., to Montreal; Montreal to Toronto and Detroit; Toronto to Sudbury; and the Crow's Nest Pass—Kettle Valley line through Southern British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific also controls over 5,000 miles of railways in the United States, whereby direct entry is obtained from that country into Canada at many points. Of these the most important is the "Soo" Line, which provides service from Chicago and St. Paul to both Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, Sask. The Spokane International and Canadian Pacific route links the North Pacific States with Western Canada.

Direct connections are also made

New York, Boston, Portland and other cities. The Canadian Pacific also operates ocean steamships to Europe, Japan, and China, and steamships on the Great Lakes, on the Pacific Coast, and the inland lakes of British Columbia. It operates a chain of modern hotels in the Dominion, and its own telegraph and express services.

The Canadian National Railways are the largest publicly-owned railway system in the world. They serve every province of Canada, and include the lines formerly operated as the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island Railway, the Canadian Northern, the Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg, the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert and various branch lines, as well as the lines of the Grand Trunk system, the total mileage within the Dominion being close to 21,000. The Canadian National system runs from Halifax to Montreal, serving the local traffic of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and part of Quebec. From Montreal the main line runs to Vancouver, passing through Ottawa, North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver and also to Prince Rupert by a line from Jasper, on the main line, 209 miles west of Edmonton. Another National line runs from Moncton to Winnipeg, cutting through Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario. There are branches in all the provinces, Western Canada.

especially in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, where the lines serve to tap the great grain-growing districts and nearly all the principal cities and towns in from both Montreal and Toronto to Chicago, The former Grand Trunk division of the Canadian National Railways comprises over 3,600 miles of track in Canada. The main line of the railway is from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, passing through Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Sarnia and the most fertile parts of the rural districts of Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces the branch lines reach all the principal local centres. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there are frequent points

Canada has more miles of railway in proportion to population than any other country. Fast luxurious trains make travel over the vast distances comfortable and speedy. This is a picture of one of Canada's crack trains.

of connection on the National lines with the railways of the United States.

A total of about 23,100 miles of track in Canada and the United States is operated by the National system. This mileage does not include the Hudson Bay Railway, built and operated as part of the National Railways for the Government of Canada, which runs 510 miles from The Pas to Churchill. The Canadian National Railways have 160,100 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and also operate an express service that covers the Dominion, and a chain of modern hotels in the larger cities, as well as hotels at the leading summer resorts.

With its fleet of Pacific Coast steamships the Cana-

dian National system links the two ports of Vancouver and Victoria and extends a service as far north as Skagway, Alaska. The Canadian National Railways also operate steamships for passenger and freight service from the ports of Montreal, Halifax and Saint John to the West Indies, and a freight service to South America and the Antipodes.

In addition to the two great Canadian systems-the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways—there are a number of smaller railways. Among these may be men-tioned the Temiska-ming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the Ontario Government. The main line of the T. & N.O. runs from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 254 miles, and passes through the fertile Clay Belt of 20,000,-

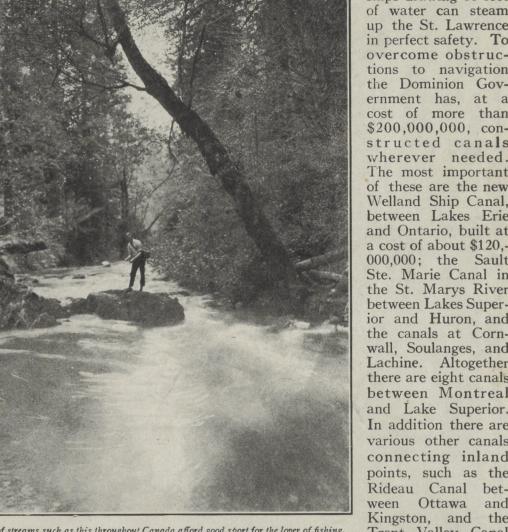
000 acres and the silver-mining district in which Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard are the principal centres. There are branch lines to Timmins, the largest town in the Porcupine gold field, Kirkland Lake and Noranda, the chief towns in important gold mining and copper districts. An extension of the T. & N.O. Railway runs northward towards James Bay, passing through the recently discovered lignite coal field at Blacksmith's Rapids. The section of Northern Ontario through which the lines of the T. & N. O. operate is also rich in forest resources, principally pulpwood, and has important manufactures of paper. The total length of railways in Canada is over 41,000 miles.

The electric railways and motor buses in Canada

bring the rural districts into closer connection with the urban centres. There are over 2,200 miles of electric railways, principally in Ontario, in operation. The highways in Canada are becoming increasingly important year by year as routes of transportation. Over them is carried a very heavy traffic, both passenger and freight.

The waterways of Canada are superior to those of most other countries in the world, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River forming an unequalled system of inland water transportation. From the seaboard to Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,000 miles, vessels can proceed without let or hindrance.

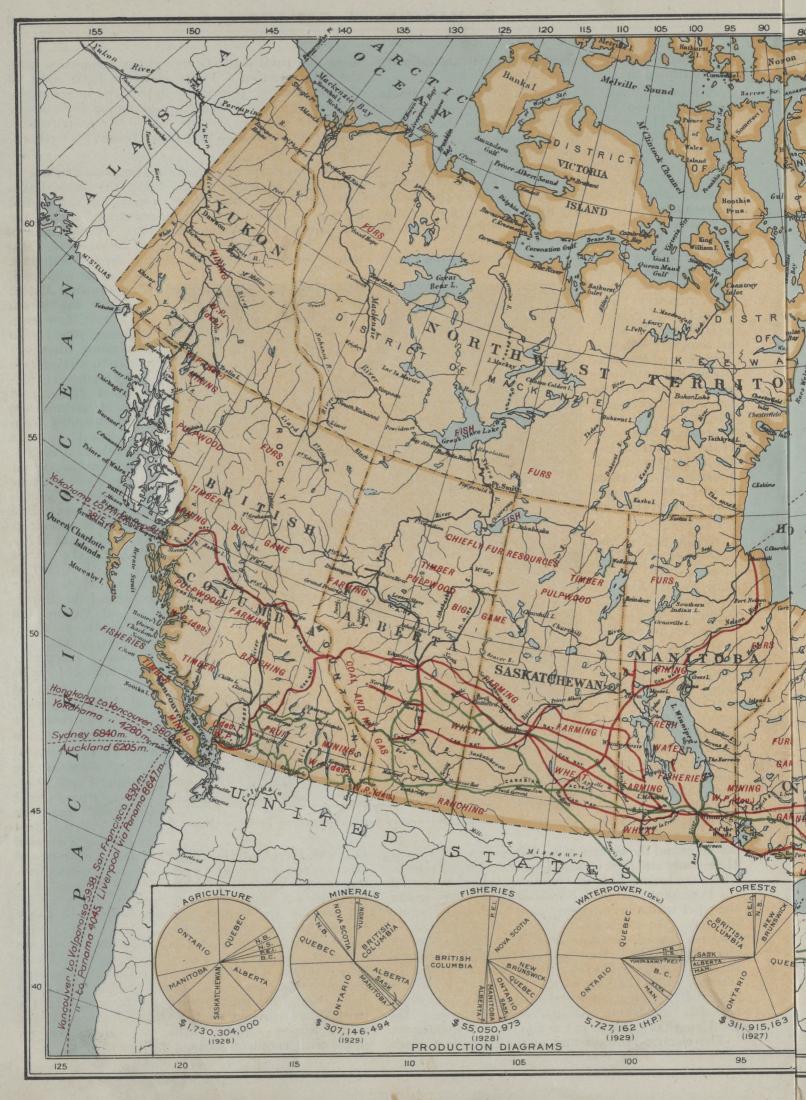
As far as Montreal, ships drawing 35 feet of water can steam up the St. Lawrence in perfect safety. To overcome obstructions to navigation the Dominion Government has, at a cost of more than \$200,000,000, constructed canals wherever needed. The most important of these are the new Welland Ship Canal, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, built at a cost of about \$120,-000,000; the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in the St. Marys River between Lakes Superior and Huron, and the canals at Cornwall, Soulanges, and Lachine. Altogether there are eight canals between Montreal and Lake Superior. In addition there are various other canals connecting inland points, such as the Rideau Canal bet-Ottawa ween and Kingston, and the Trent Valley Canal connecting Georgian



Hundreds of streams such as this throughout Canada afford good sport for the lover of fishing.

Bay with Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence River and other waterways under Canadian Government direction are buoyed and provided with lighthouses, so as to render navigation safe and easy.

Passenger and freight steamers ply on the Great Lakes between all important points, and almost every navigable river and lake in Canada has its own steamers and fishing craft. Even the Mackenzie River, in the far North, is traversed by steamers during the season of navigation. Halifax and Saint John, on the Atlantic, Quebec and Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, and Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, on the Pacific, are safe havens for ships, with excellent harbour facilities.





Recreation. Canada has a wide range of recreational resources which draw each year millions of visitors from other countries. This range of attractions includes an agreeable and healthful climate both summer and winter, magnificent scenery, excellent sport fishing, big game hunting, small game and bird shooting, camping and

canoe trips.

All of the developed and much of the undeveloped part of the Dominion is easily accessible by rail, by steamship or by automobile. Paved motor roads lead into Canada at dozens of points along the international boundary and lake, coastal and ocean steamship lines maintain regular services to the principal ports of the United States, Europe and the Orient. From the Atlantic to the Pacific are summer and winter resorts that offer every class of accommodation from the roadside tourist camp to the palatial hotel.

The volume of tourist traffic is increasing from year to year, for the most part a development of the last 10 years. Railway and steamship lines also bring many thousands to holiday in Canada. It is conservatively estimated that tourists from other countries spend fully \$300,000,000 annually in Canada.

The future of the Dominion as a field for recreational development is one of the signal features of Canada's commercial outlook. Taking into account the scope, the variety and the steadily widening renown of the Dominion's recreational attractions, there is ample ground for the view that these natural assets will, through their direct and indirect commercial effects, prove to be one of the major forces of Canadian development in the next generation.

Population. When Canada, or rather that part of the Dominion lying in the valley of the St. Lawrence was ceded by the French King to Great Britain, the population was almost wholly French. Most of the people remained in Canada, and since that time their descendants have so increased that they now number nearly one-quarter of the population of the whole Dominion. Very much the larger number of the French-speaking people live in the Province of Quebec, but there are quite large settlements in the Maritime Provinces, in Ontario, and in the three Prairie Provinces.

After the conquest of Canada and the War, is a coming of the United Empire Loyalists, a stream of immigration from the British Isles set in, and this stream has kept up steadily since that time. The result is that, with considerable fluctuations, the population is largely of English, Scottish, or Irish birth or descent. In Western Canada, however, there are settled large numbers of immigrants from the various European nations, but these are rapidly becoming naturalized and their children are being brought up as Canadian citizens. There has also been

an extensive immigration from the United States, good settlers, intelligent and forceful, men and women who have come to Canada to make homes for themselves and to take their share in the upbuilding of the Dominion.

Canada is one of the most prosperous of all countries of the world, on account of its great natural resources, stable and enlightened government, and the vigour and enterprise of its people. Conditions, especially in the rural districts, have greatly improved since pioneer times. The advent of the automobile, the coming into general use of the telephone and radio, and the spread of the rural delivery mail

system have made life in the country sections more enjoyable and have brought to the doors of the farmers practically all the comforts of the city. Education is general and highly prized by citizens in all walks of life. Travelling libraries circulate in almost all the provinces, and newspapers are published in all important villages and small towns. All cities and many towns have complete sanitary systems and waterworks, while electricity is available even in most villages and in many farm homes. Some of the provinces provide for and support cottage hospitals in the rural districts. The churches are active in bringing to the people all the advantages of religious associations. Even in the newer settlements all of the necessaries and many of the luxuries and conveniences of life are enjoyed by the settlers

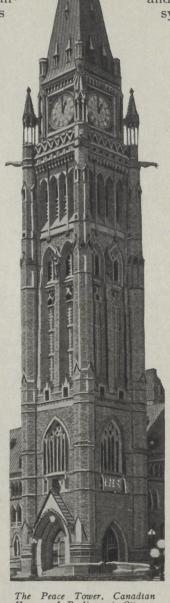
Government. According to the declaration of the Imperial Conference, "Great Britain and the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The King is represented in Canada by a Governor-General, who is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, or, in other words, the Dominion Cabinet.

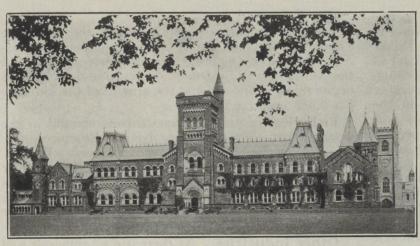
The Dominion of Canada is a Federal union, or partnership, of nine provinces and two territories. Under the constitution of Canada, known as the British North America Act, passed in 1867, certain powers are given to the Provincial Legislatures, all other powers being vested

in the Dominion Parliament. The Government of the Dominion is carried on by the Governor-General, the Executive or Cabinet Council, and a Parliament composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The seat of government is in Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Ontario.

No bill passed by the Parliament of Canada becomes law without receiving the assent of the Governor-General. The members of the Senate are appointed



The Peace Tower, Canadian Houses of Parliament, Ottawa. The Memorial Chamber, Canada's Shrine to the 60,000 who died on active service in the Great War, is in this tower.



Excellent provision has been made in each of the provinces of Canada for education from the primary school to the university. This is a view of the Arts Building, University of Toronto.

by the Governor-General, that is, in practice, by the Executive Council. The Senate consists of 96 members, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 24 from the Maritime Provinces, and 24 from the four provinces of the West. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people on the franchise of both sexes, the Dominion being divided into constituencies for the purposes of election. The House of Commons consists of 245 members. Parliament may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General on the advice of the Cabinet.

While the House of Commons and the Senate, with the consent of the Governor-General, enact the laws, their enforcement is entrusted to the Executive Council, which is really the Government of the country. The Executive Council is generally known as the Cabinet and its members are chosen from the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the Cabinet is known as the Prime Minister, or Premier. The Executive Council must possess the confidence of a majority of the members of the House of Commons. Should the House of Commons vote to condemn any act of the Executive Council, the Premier must at once resign, his resignation carrying with it those of his associates in Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament controls criminal law, the militia, post office, railways, tariff, inland revenue, political and trade relations with other countries, immigration, fisheries and all matters of national interest.

The government of the provinces is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet, an Executive Council chosen from the members of the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people of the province. The Executive Council must possess the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, or resign. In only one province namely, Quebec, there is in addition a Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the Provincial Executive Council. In the greater number of the provinces, every British subject-man or woman-over twenty-one years of age and a resident of the province has the right to vote and to become a candidate for a seat in the Legisla-The Provincial Governments have ture.

full control over the local affairs of their province, subject only to considerations which affect the welfare of Canada as a whole. The Members of the House of Commons and of most of the Provincial Legislatures are elected for a term of five years, but an election may be held at any time, should the Government desire of its own accord or be forced to appeal to the electorate on account of an adverse vote.

In all the Provinces of Canada, except Prince Edward Island, there is a more or less complete system of local self-government. Under the Provincial Legislature, cities, towns, villages, and rural districts are given the right to manage their own local affairs and to tax themselves for that purpose

Canada is remarkable for maintenance of order, respect for law, and for the effective safeguarding of life and property. All judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and administer the law—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal. The reputation of the Canadian judiciary for the impartial administration of justice is deservedly high. In addition to the local courts in each province there is the Supreme Court of Canada, to which appeals may be taken in certain cases, and beyond this there is in some cases an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council.

Education. Education in Canada is under the control of the provinces, each Legislature having authority relating thereto within its own province. In each province there is a complete system of public and high schools, aided by the Government with liberal grants, while in each province there is also one or more universities. In connection with many of the universities, in addition to the courses in arts and science, there are faculties of medicine, law, and dentistry.

There are also in every province agricultural colleges and technical schools.

It is the proud boast of Canada that every child is assured of a sound education, practically at the entire expense of the province in which he lives. In most of the provinces education is compulsory up to a certain age.



Good schools are established in every district throughout Canada. Here is shown a public school in a small town in Western Canada.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



Provincial Legislative Building Charlottetown, P.E.I.

THE smallest province in the Dominion is Prince Edward Island, 2,184 square miles in extent. Snuggled close to the two other Maritime Provinces in the semi-circular arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it presents a crescent shape, but the landward curves

have been so deeply nibbled by inlets, that the Island is divided by them into three almost equal sections. In a length of 110 miles, and in a breadth varying from 2 to 34 miles, every part of the Island is near the sea, but the sand dunes, which encircle the coast, prevent the waves from washing away the land. The coast is uniformly low. The surface is a beautiful lowland, everywhere rolling, the one chain of hills never exceeding in height 500 feet. The rivers are necessarily short, and, as the land is low, the tide reaches to their head-waters, thus making them in reality arms of the sea. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, of deep red colour.

Climate. The proximity of the sea to almost every section not only enriches the air, but also moderates both the heat of summer and the cold of winter. The air is bracing and healthful. Fogs are quite uncommon. The delightful climate attracts many visitors during the summer months. At this season the Island well deserves its name of the "Garden of the Gulf." Farm and meadow mingle with the quiet, rural scenery in a way to charm even the most careless observer. Further attractions to tourists are the bathing beaches on the northern coast. These beaches—sandy and gently sloping—are sheltered by sand banks, which protect them from the sea.

Agriculture. The soil of Prince Edward Island is very fertile, and 85 per cent. of the entire area is cultivable. The already fertile soil is easily further enriched by the use of seaweed and of oyster, clam, and mussel shells that are to be found in most of the rivers and bays. Agriculture is, therefore, the chief industry. The farming season is comparatively short but very profitable. Improved methods of

farming are in vogue in every part of the province, laboursaving devices lessening toil and increasing the income.

The soil is specially suited to the production of potatoes, which are a very important crop on the Island. Oats, barley, maize, and the various vegetables are grown. Poultry raising and dairying are extensively and profitably carried on, as well as sheep and hog raising. Beef and bacon, as

well as fruit, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs, are exported in large quantities to the neighbouring Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, and the New England States. Co-operative dairying was begun many years ago, and the growth of the industry has since been rapid.

Fisheries. Fish of many varieties abound in the waters that surround the Island Province—cod, herring, mackerel, oysters, and lobsters. The industry gives employment to a considerable number of men. Lobster fishing is an extensive industry in itself, while the oysters of Malpeque Bay are famous the world over. Agricultural and fish products are the chief exports of the Island.

Other Industries. As there are no minerals and no large forest areas in Prince Edward Island, neither mining nor lumbering is carried on. Manufacturing is connected chiefly with the preparation of foods, such as butter and cheese. Pork-packing and lobster-canning are large and growing industries.

Within recent years Prince Edward Island has become famous for its fox-farming industry. The soil and climate of the Island have been found to be especially adapted to the production of high-class fur. Fox-farming is conducted on a very large scale. Millions of dollars are invested in the industry. Aside from the sale of furs, Prince Edward Island foxes are shipped for breeding purposes to many other countries.

Transportation. The Strait of Northumberland separates Prince Edward Island from the mainland. The distance across the strait varies from nine miles to thirty-one miles. The Prince Edward Island Railway, owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways, extends from one end of the Island to the other, with spurs branching to the leading places. At the narrowest point of the strait, between Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and Borden, a railway car ferry connects the Canadian National Railways system of the mainland with that on Prince Edward Island. This ferry, operated by the Dominion Government, affords continuous connection summer and winter across the strait, and is the principal highway of transportation to and from the Island Province. During the summer months there is frequent communication with Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick ports.

Population. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated province of the Dominion, its 2,184 square miles being occupied by 87,000 people—about 40 to the square mile. Almost all are of Canadian birth, with English, Scottish, Irish, and French ancestry. There are also a few Micmac Indians.

Government. The government of Prince Edward Island is



Dairying is one of the most profitable branches of farming in Prince Edward Island

vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an Executive Council of nine members, chosen from the members of the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of twenty members, one-half of whom are elected by the property holders of the province and the other half on practically manhood franchise. The province is represented in the Parliament of Canada by four members of the House of Commons and four Senators. The Island is divided into three counties—Kings, Queens, and Prince—but there are no rural municipal institutions such as there are in the other provinces.

**Education.** Three miles or less is the distance between school houses for primary education in the province. Education is free and compulsory. At

Charlottetown, the Government maintains Prince of Wales College and an affiliated normal school whose graduates are accepted at McGill University, Montreal. St. Dunstan's University, also at Charlottetown, is a Roman Catholic institution, which gives its students both classical and commercial education and confers degrees.

There are many churches in Prince Edward Island, and around them a great deal of the social life of the province centres, but the people have many outlets for their social and neighbourly desires and find plenty of opportunity for enjoying a variety of wholesome entertainment and recreation.

Cities and Towns. Charlottetown, the capital of the province, is situated on a long inlet known as Hillsboro Bay, one of the finest harbours on the North American continent. Its population numbers about 12,300, and it absorbs the greater part of the trade of the Island. It has several manufacturing establishments, including one of the largest pork-packing



A bold front to the sea-Rock at Kildare Capes, P.E.I.



This is a typical view in Prince Edward Island, the province known as the "Million Acre Farm"

plants in the Dominion. The Provincial Legislative Buildings, Prince of Wales College and Normal School, and the workshops of the Island Railway are located there. The city is regarded as the birth-place of the Canadian Confederation, as there was held, in 1864, the first of the conferences that resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada.

Summerside, with a population of about 3,200, is second in size on the Island. It has excellent steamboat service to New Brunswick and an appreciable trade in agricultural products. It is the centre of the oyster industry.

Georgetown, on the eastern shore, is a peninsular seaport, and its steamers carry farm produce to Pictou, Charlottetown, and elsewhere. Its wharfage is very large.

Historical. Prince Edward Island derived its name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The first inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were the Souriguois Indians, who called the

Island were the Souriquois Indians, who called the island, Abegweit, "cradled on the wave." The French called it Isle de St. Jean (St. John's Island), by which name it was known till 1799, when it received its present name. In 1663 the island was granted to Captain Doublet of the French navy, as a fishing station, but not until 1719 did actual settlement by the French begin. In 1758 it became a British possession. In 1767 the island was divided into lots or townships and allotted by ballot to persons in England who had claims against the British Government on the ground of military or other services. Thus began the proprietary and absentee landlord system, causing much discontent and agitation, until 138 years later, when the question was settled by the passing of the Land Purchase Act, whereby the landlords were compelled to sell their estates for a total of \$800,000. The Government advanced the money on behalf of the tenants and the latter, on repaying, became absolute owners of their holdings. The island was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but in 1769 was given a separate government, the first Governor being Walter Patterson, sent out from England. In 1773 the first General Legislative Assembly, the oldest in America, met in Charlottetown; in 1851 Responsible Government was granted, and in 1873 the island became a province of the Dominion of Canada.

# NOVA SCOTIA



Provincial Legislative Building Halifax, Nova Scotia

NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula thrust conspicuously into the Atlantic Ocean from the southeastern extremity of New Brunswick. Save for the isthmus, thirteen miles wide, connecting it with that province, it is surrounded on all sides by salt water, consist-

ing of the Bay of Fundy, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The peninsula is 350 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 50 to 100 miles, the entire area being 21,427 square miles. Its resemblance to a lobster is very marked. The claw-shaped eastern portion is really an island—Cape Breton Island—separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. On the north the Strait of North-umberland lies between the mainland and Prince Edward Island. Except for the coast of Labrador, the Province of Nova Scotia marks the eastern extremity of the North American mainland.

The peninsula is divided into two nearly equal parts by a range of hills running through its entire length. The section facing the Atlantic Ocean may be described in a general way as rocky, with numerous lakes and streams, while that facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence is exceedingly fertile. Hills, forest clad, run all through this latter section, generally in the direction of the coast line. They range in height from 500 to 700 feet, but in the Cobequid Mountains, along the north shore of Minas Basin, they reach 1,200 feet. The famous Annapolis Valley lies between two of these ranges. Cape Breton Island in the northern part is mountainous, but low and level in the south.

The Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is low and rocky, but is indented by many fine harbours, any one of a dozen of which is capable of sheltering the largest ocean craft. The coast of the Bay of Fundy is bolder, and almost unbroken, save for arms of the sea running far inland such as Annapolis Basin and Minas Basin. The northern coast on the Strait of Northumberland is low, but possesses several excellent harbours. The Strait of Canso, 14½ miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide at its narrowest

part, and navigable throughout, separates the mainland of the province from Cape Breton Island.

The rivers of the province are, in the nature of things, not large, but their mouths provide many fine harbours. Many of them are tidal rivers, and are notable for having the highest tidal flow of any rivers in the world. The most important rivers are the Shubenacadie, flowing

into Minas Basin, the Mersey, flowing into Liverpool Bay, and the Annapolis, emptying into Annapolis Basin. Of the numerous lakes, Rossignol, with a length of 20 miles, and Ship Harbour Lake, 15 miles long, are the largest.

The soil of Nova Scotia, especially along the bays and rivers of the northern slope, is very fertile. Wherever the tides of the Bay of Fundy reach, meadow lands of great richness have been formed. These dyked lands, chiefly in Cumberland, Colchester, and Hants counties, do not require any fertilizing, and produce extraordinary crops of hay and grain.

Climate. The climate of the province is healthful and invigorating. The sea modifies the temperature both summer and winter. Lack of extremes of heat and cold tends to the rapid growth of vegetation. The rainfall is abundant, averaging about 44 inches

Agriculture. Agriculture is the leading industry of Nova Scotia. The agricultural districts are, for the most part, in rich fertile valleys, or in what are called "dyked lands." These dyked lands are exceedingly rich and produce enormous crops of hay and cereals. Oats is the leader, followed closely by wheat and barley. All root crops in the province yield abundantly, the potato outranking the others both

in quality and quantity. Along the south-eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy is a range of hills. Sheltered between these hills and the central heights of the province lies the famous Annapolis Valley, which, with its continuations, is about 100 miles long, and is sometimes as much as 10 miles wide. Here the early French immigrants planted their apple trees, and laid the foundation of Nova Scotia's world-famous apple industry. From the orchards in the Annapolis Valley about two million barrels of apples are picked annually. The apple is the king of fruits in Nova Scotia, where indeed it grows to a perfection scarcely rivalled in the world, but plums, pears, cherries and other fruits are grown commercially in several parts of the province.

Dairying is an important industry. Travelling dairy schools supported by the Provincial Government visit all parts of the province to give instruction to the farmers. The hilly country ensures good pas-

turage, and the products from the dairy industry give substantial returns to the farmers. Stock farming is also receiving a great deal of attention, and by the importation of better breeds of cattle and horses this branch of farming is being improved and advanced.

Agricultural education is receiving encouragement from the Provincial Government and other organizations, which



Evangeline Memorial Park, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, in the "Land of Evangeline", made famous by Longfellow, the American poet

vessels or engaged in

the work of the can-

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ing plants is about

21,000. By the offer

of a bounty the Domi-

nion Government

seeks to introduce

more scientific meth-

ods among this great

band of fishermen,

whose equipment of

vessels, boats, nets,

and other materials,

amounts to over \$2,-

000,000. Nova Scotia

has a great number

of sailing vessels and steamers. Ship-build-

ing has always been

one of her important

industries, and her

marine interests are

provide addresses by experts at the meetings of farmers, and devote much attention to improving the standards of stock. The Provincial Government has established thirty-five model orchards throughout the province. At the Provincial Agricultural College, Truro, practical training in all departments of farm work may be obtained. Experimental Farms are maintained by the Dominion Government at Kentville and Nappan.



A glimpse of a section of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, one of the most productive fruit districts in Canada

Mining. In Nova
Scotia mining ranks next in importance to agriculture. The coal fields are principally on the Island of Cape Breton and in Cumberland and Pictou Counties. Cape Breton mines produce 75 per cent. of the total output, and to this industry is due the steady increase in importance of the port of Sydney. The coal deposits are owned by the Provincial Government and are leased on a royalty system to mining companies. These mining royalties provide to-day over one-third of the revenue of the province.

Next to coal, gypsum, used in the manufacture of structural materials, is the most important mineral product of Nova Scotia, followed by salt. Sandstone and granite are quarried to some extent. Among the metals there is a small annual output of gold and a limited quantity of zinc, lead, copper, antimony and manganese.

**Fishing.** The fisheries of Nova Scotia are of great importance. This is due to its great length of coast-line, the abundance of fish in its waters, and the numerous excellent harbours along the shore. The

the fisheries is upwards of \$12,000,000. of which cod, lobsters, and haddock contribute two-thirds. Mackerel and herring are also of importance. Most of the codfish is dried; lobsters are mostly preserved in cans and exported to Europe, while the haddock reach Canadian inland cities both fresh and prepared by smoking. Trout and salmon in abundance are found in the inland streams. The total number of men employed on the fishing

total annual value of

practically world-wide.

Manufacturing. The manufactures of the province are many, and some of them are of considerable importance. They include sugar refineries, textile and boot and shoe factories, pulp and paper mills, tanneries, iron works, machine and agricultural implement shops. Nova Scotia has great manufacturing advantages, possessing large supplies of coal close to fine natural harbours whence the finished product may be cheaply shipped, and to which the ore can be brought at little cost. The principal manufacturing centres are Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow, and Amherst.

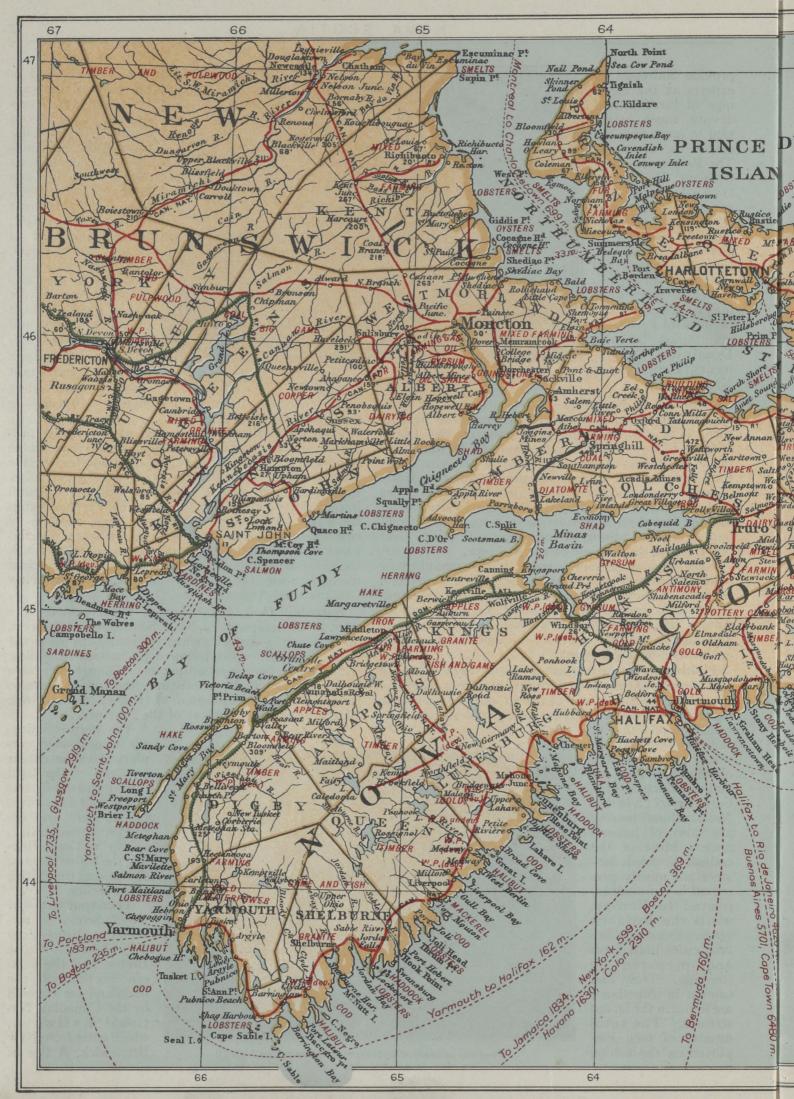
Forests. Over 15,000 square miles, seventy per cent. of the land area of Nova Scotia, is under forest, all of which is easily reached for use. Spruce is the most abundant wood, followed by balsam fir, yellow birch, maple, beech and white pine. Though they have been cut heavily for a century, the forests have so continually grown up again that they are still one of the principal resources of the province.

The lumber industry is now being replaced to some extent by the pulp and paper industry but millions of board feet of lumber are exported annually, chiefly to Great Britain, the United States, Africa, and the British West Indies.

Transportation.
Nova Scotia is traversed in all directions by railways. Cape Breton and the eastern portion of the mainland are covered by the Canadian National Railways, which enter from New Brunswick. A line of



Sheep play an important part in farm prosperity in Nova Scotia





the Canadian National Railways extends along the south shore from Halifax to Yarmouth, passing through Liverpool and other important centres. From Truro a National line runs to Inverness and Sydney. The Dominion Atlantic, running through the Annapolis Valley, connects Yarmouth with Halifax. In addition there are various local lines. The province is also in communication with Europe by several lines of steamers from Halifax, which has one of the finest harbours in the world, with the most modern harbour facilities, and from

that port as well steamships connect with New York, Boston, and St. John's, Newfoundland. There is a regular service between Yarmouth and Boston. A ferry connects Pictou with Prince Edward Island, and Digby with Saint John, New Brunswick. There are a number of lines of coasting steamers.

Population. The great majority of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are of Canadian birth, with English and Highland Scottish ancestry. There are in the province also many descendants of the original French settlers. There are about 2,000 Micmac Indians, though but few of these are of pure blood. The total population, according to the last estimate, was 550,400. With very few exceptions, those who occupy the rural lands own their own houses and buildings, and their families are

comfortably housed and provided.

Government. The government of Nova Scotia is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, a Legislative Assembly

of forty-three members elected by the people, and an Executive Council of nine members chosen from the Legislative Assembly. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by fourteen Members of the House of Commons and ten Senators. There is a very complete system of municipal government.

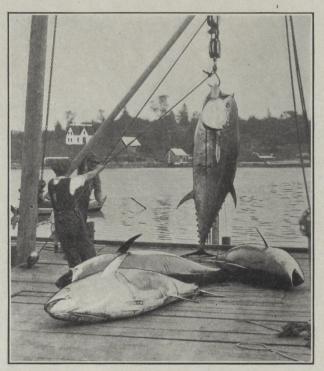
Education. From primary to academic years the public school system of Nova Scotia is entirely free and open to all children. Each county has its high school or academy, and there are several universities. The province supports a normal school, also agricultural and horticultural schools at Truro. Dalhousie College and University at Halifax is undenominational. This city also has a School for the Blind and an Institution for the Deaf, and is the seat of a

Presbyterian Theological College. The University of King's College at Halifax, the University of Acadia College at Wolfville, and the University of St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish, are under the jurisdiction of the Anglicans, the Baptists, and the Roman Catholics, respectively. A technical college maintained by the Provincial Government is in operation at Halifax, and technical night schools are conducted in every industrial town in the province.

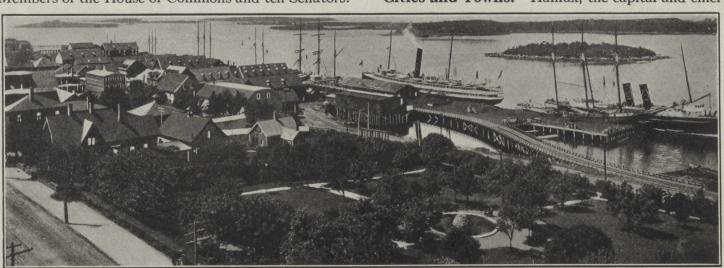
Recreation. Much of the scenery of Nova Scotia is very beautiful, that of the Bras d'Or Lakes, in Cape Breton, and along the La Have River, being famous. The "Evangeline" country has been immortalized by Longfellow and the beauty of the Annapolis Valley with its miles of orchards is always a delight to visitors.

Thousands of tourists visit Nova Scotia each year, not only to enjoy the beauty of the scenery, but also to take advantage of the hunting, fishing and other sports. In the southern part especially, moose and deer are plentiful, as well as foxes, otters, and minks. The lakes and rivers are filled with trout and other fishes. Snipe and partridge are abundant, and also geese and ducks in their season.

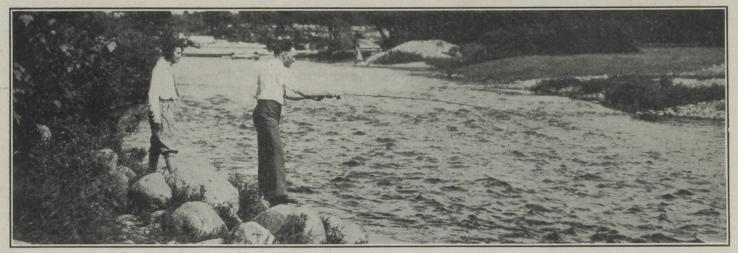
Cities and Towns. Halifax, the capital and chief



Fishing is one of the principal industries of Nova Scotia. Among the largest fish caught in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of the province is the Tuna, shown in this picture



A view of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, one of the centres of the fishing industry on the Atlantic Coast and a gateway to the many attractive seaport and inland summer resorts in the province



A fresh water salmon fishing stream in Nova Scotia, where the lover of angling can find plenty of sport intand and in the coastal waters

city of the province, is situated on a hill, which projects into a magnificent natural harbour six miles long and a mile wide. Lying across the mouth of this harbour is Macnab Island, forming two entrances and protecting the shipping from the sea. It is one of the chief winter ports of the Atlantic Coast of Canada, and is a terminus of the Canadian National Railways and other local lines. Halifax contains the Provincial Legislative Buildings, and is the seat of Dalhousie University. It is an important shipping centre and the export point for nearly onethird of the fish and fish products of the Dominion. Large quantities of apples and other agricultural products also cross the sea from this port. Halifax has many industries, including chocolate and woollen factories and machine shops. The population of this picturesquely situated city is over 60,000.

Sydney, with its population of about 23,000, ranks next in importance to the provincial capital. It is one of the leading coal-shipping ports of Canada, and contains the huge works of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company. It has a magnificent harbour. In summer the city is a popular resort, as it is the starting point for the beautiful scenery of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

Glace Bay is a close rival of Sydney in population and in the coal-mining industry. Yarmouth derives importance from its ship owners and its fishing interests, and Truro is an educational, agricultural, and dairying centre. Amherst is noted for its car and machine shops and furniture and boot and shoe factories. Other important towns, commercially and

tories. Other important towns, commercially and industrially, are New Glasgow, North Sydney, New Waterford, Inverness, Lunenburg, Kentville, Windsor, Springhill, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Liverpool and Dartmouth.

Historical. The country now known as Nova Scotia was originally colonized by the French, their first settlement being at Annapolis in 1605, then known as Port Royal. These settlers were known as Acadians for having given the name of Acadia to the land they chose for a home.

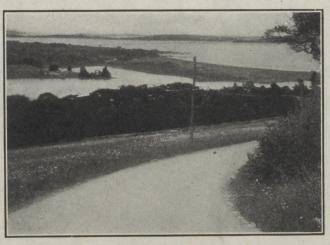
The English, however, soon came, and for over a hundred years Acadia was the scene of strife between the French and the English. The colonists of each were in turn robbed of their lands and in the process many were slain. This frequent change of ownership and the violent hostility between the two nations was a serious drawback, interfering as it did with settlement and prosperity. In the year 1710 Port Royal was finally taken from the French and in 1713 the whole of Nova Scotia, with the exception of the Island of Cape Breton, was formally ceded to the English.

In the Seven Years' War Louisburg was captured after a stubborn resistance. One of the most distinguished British officers in that conflict was Wolfe, afterwards the hero of the Plains of Abraham. With the fall of Louisburg the Island of Cape Breton was surrendered, also St. Jean, now known as Prince Edward Island. The Treaty of Paris, by which Canada was ceded to Britain, also transferred these islands to the British Crown.

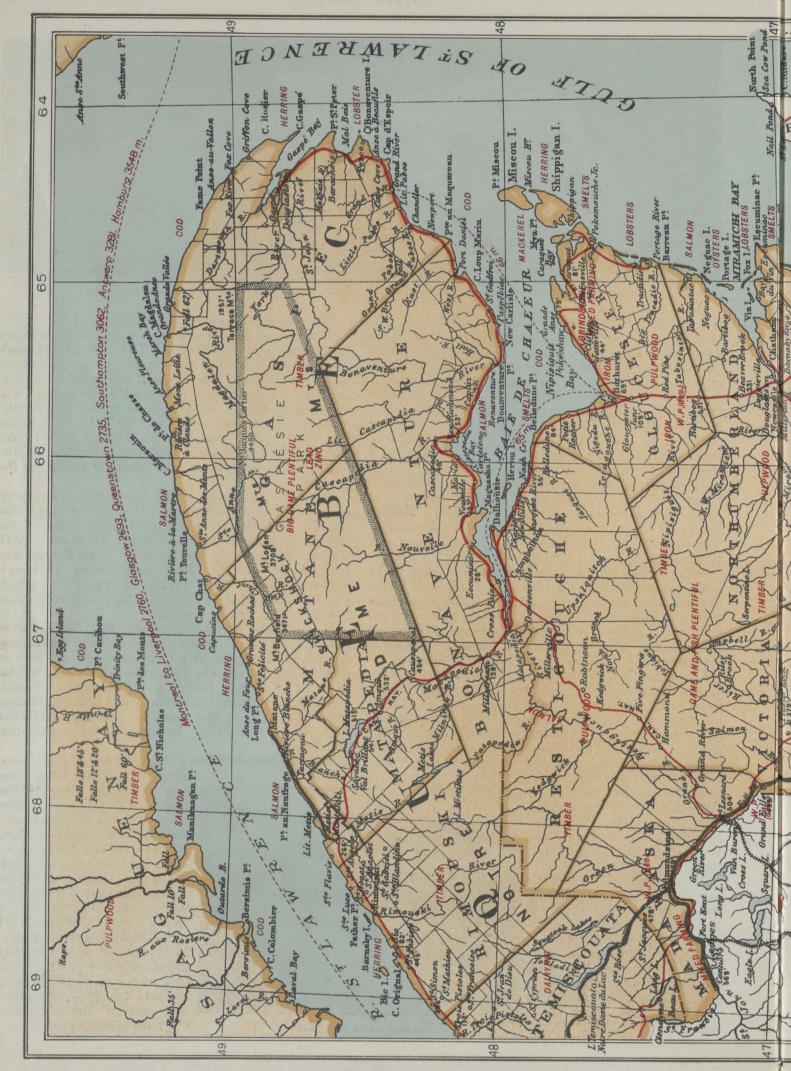
Nova Scotia in the early days had no House of Assembly. The Governor chose twelve of the leading citizens of Annapolis as a Council to act with him in making the laws. The Governor and Council also acted as a Court of Justice to try offenders. Parliamentary Government in Canada was first established in Nova Scotia, its first Assembly meeting at Halifax on October 7th, 1758. It consisted of twenty-two members.

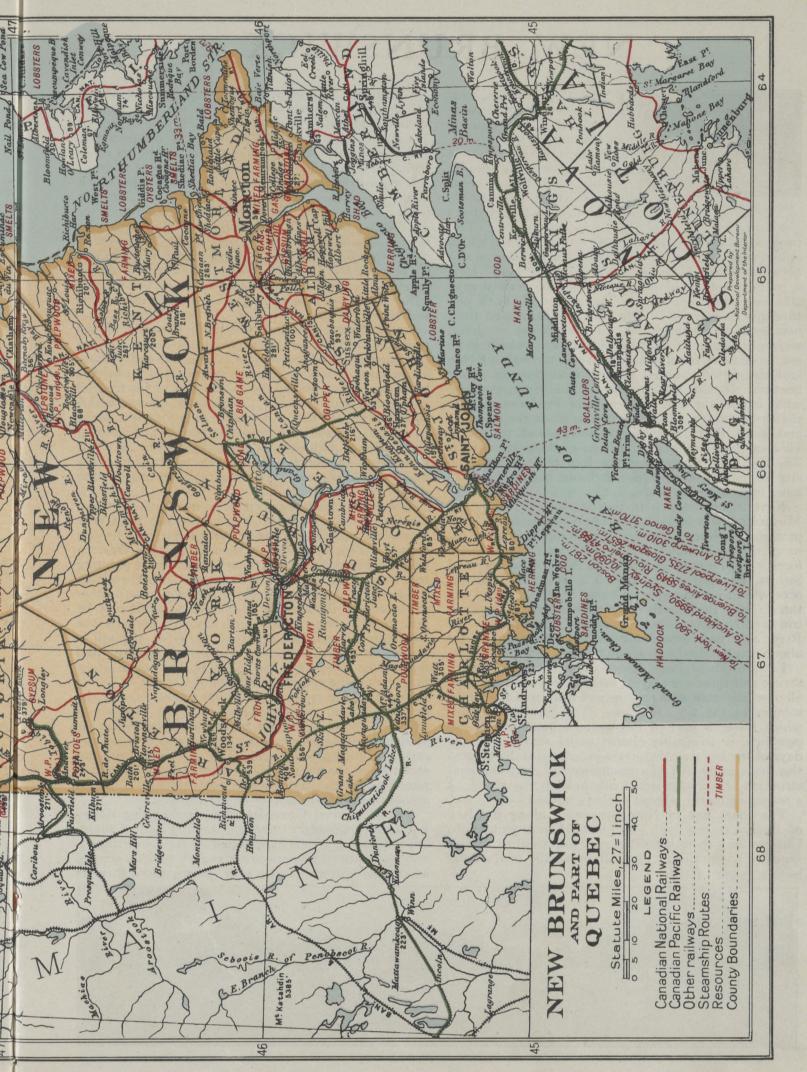
The province received a large number of the United

Empire Loyalists from New England at the time of the American Revolution. During these years the immigration to the Maritime Provinces amounted to about thirty thousand. As early as 1773 Scotch immigrants began to arrive and in one year not less than thirteen hundred settled in Pictou County. Between 1791 and 1828 not less than twentyfive thousand Scotch settlers found their way to the beau-tiful island of Cape Breton. On July 1st, 1867, the province entered the Canadian Confederation.



A motor road in Nova Scotia





### NEW BRUNSWICK



Legislative Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick

THE Province of New Brunswick comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, which is slightly less than the State of Maine. It is bounded on three sides by the sea, and has a coast line of about 600 miles, deeply indented with bays and fine harbours. The

province was originally one vast forest, much of which still remains, but it is interspersed with lakes and a network of rivers, some of considerable size. It is a rolling country of no great elevation, rarely over 200 feet above sea level. The scenery is both picturesque and varied. The province is crossed from northwest to southwest by the noble river St. John, widely known as "The Rhine of America," which, in its course of more than 400 miles, runs through a fertile and delightful country, famed alike for its scenic beauty. It was on the shore of this river, opposite what is now the site of the city of Fredericton, that the earliest settlers in the province made their homes; and since that time several towns and numerous villages have come into existence along its course. The St. John River joins the Bay of Fundy at the city of Saint John, where it forms one of Canada's most important harbours.

Next in importance to the St. John River is the Miramichi, which, rising on the western side of the province, follows a devious course north-easterly for more than 220 miles, for a great part through the forests, until it empties itself into the Northumberland Straits, forming at its mouth a splendid harbour, accessible to ocean-going vessels at all stages of the tide. Near the mouth of this river are the thriving towns of Newcastle and Chatham. The Restigouche River also runs through a heavily wooded country for about one hundred miles, emptying into Bay Chaleur.

Each of these large rivers possesses many tributaries, and there are several other rivers of lesser note, all of which teem with a variety of fish, from the lordly salmon to the tiny minnow. The St. Crois River, which forms a part of the western boundary of the province, is navigable almost to its source. In the days of the early settlers these rivers naturally formed the main highways of communication, but the construction of railways and roads has left the rivers, as a means of travel, almost entirely unused.

The coast line of New Brunswick along the Bay of Fundy is not high, but is bold and rocky. In Chaleur Bay there is neither rock nor shoal as a hindrance to navigation. The soil, especially in the river basins, is very fertile.

Climate. Although the province is small and is surrounded on three sides by the sea, the climate lacks the humidity that might naturally be expected. There are no very great extremes of temperature, and the variations of heat and cold are in no sense trying. While the thermometer occasionally drops below zero the dryness of the atmosphere takes much of the coldness away, leaving only a healthy, bracing feeling in the air. Similarly, with the thermometer at 100° in the shade, the heat is not so oppressive as it is in some countries at only 80°. The snowfall varies in different parts of the province from two to six or more feet in depth, which, when frozen, makes excellent roads for sleighing, and is of inestimable value to those engaged in getting timber out of the woods.

Agriculture. This is the basic industry of the province, and as such, is especially fostered and encouraged by the Government. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for the growing of crops, the breeding of live stock, the production of butter and cheese and fruit growing. The winter's frosts, which enter the ground to a depth of three or four feet, serve to aerate the soil and render it friable and easy of cultivation. Although farming operations in New Brunswick cannot be undertaken much before the middle of April, when once vegetation starts, growth is very rapid.

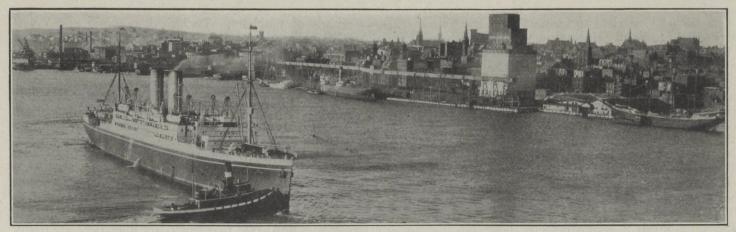
The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and buckwheat. Wheat has not been very extensively grown in recent years, farmers having found it cheaper to import their flour from Western Canada; but recently there has been evidence pointing to a revival of interest in that crop. To encourage the growing of wheat, the Government pays a portion of the cost of the erection of mills at which it may be ground into flour. Oats and hay are perhaps the two staple crops, but potatoes, to which the soil is especially suited, are very extensively grown, and find ready markets in the West Indies, the Eastern States, and the central provinces of Canada.

Stock raising is receiving much attention, and the importation of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine by the Government for resale to the farmers is having most satisfactory results in encouraging the raising of high-grade stock. The various agricultural societies of the province are encouraged to purchase pure-bred sires, the Government paying a bonus amounting to half the cost of the animals.

The Provincial Government is encouraging dairying and also poultry raising. A dairy school under efficient instructors is maintained by the Government, and agricultural courses are given at various centres at certain seasons of the year, where those farmers



Farm scene in the St. John River Valley, one of the most beautiful sections of New Brunswick



Saint John, New Brunswick, is an important Atlantic seaport, open all the year round. It is the oldest incorporated city in Canada and the principal centre of commerce in the Province of New Brunswick

who are unable to be away from home for more than a day or two at a time, can keep themselves informed

on modern methods of farming.

The possibilities of the province as a fruit-growing district are being more and more realized, and horticulture may be said to be only in its infancy. It has been demonstrated that the soil and climate in the St. John Valley will produce apples of excellent quality, and this statement applies also to the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, etc. Several kinds of plums do well. Several varieties of small fruits grow wild in the woods, and prove a source of considerable income to those who gather them.

Fishing. With such a large extent of coast line, it is but natural that the value of the fisheries should be considerable. New Brunswick ranks third among the provinces of Canada in this respect. The chief kinds of fish caught are herring, cod, haddock, hake, sardines, salmon, smelts, mackerel, pollock, alewives, shad, trout, pickerel, lobsters, and oysters. In New Brunswick are to be found the only sardine canneries in Canada.

Mining. Three branches of the mining industry are established on a commercial basis in New Branchish cool mining gypsum quarrying and the

Brunswick—coal mining, gypsum quarrying, and the production of natural gas and petroleum. Coal is found mainly in Sudbury and Queen's counties, and at no great depth below the surface. The gas and oil fields are in Westmorland and Albert counties. Iron occurs in the northern parts of the province, but the industry is not being actively pursued. Gypsum is found in considerable quantities in Victoria and Albert counties, and limestone in many parts. Copper, tung-

sten, antimony, manganese, bituminous oil shales, brick and fire clay, are also found, but as yet the mineral wealth of the province has been but lightly tapped.

Manufacturing. While there is perhaps no manufacturing industry of outstanding prominence in the province—outside, of course, of the lumber industry—there are many industrial plants of various kinds which furnish employment for a large number of hands. Among the most important of these may be mentioned the sugar refineries at Saint John; cotton

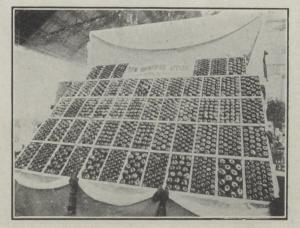
mills at Saint John and Marysville; boot and shoe factories at Fredericton; tanneries at Woodstock; stove foundries at Sackville; fish and lobster canneries at Chatham; large stone quarries on the Miramichi, stone from which has been used in the erection of some of the public buildings in Ottawa and elsewhere; iron foundries, wood-working factories, canoe factories, furniture factories, and so on. The province is the fortunate possessor of many valuable waterpowers. Of these the Grand Falls, on the St. John River, are the largest, forming almost a second Niagara. There is hardly a river that has not waterpowers in its course that could be used for commercial purposes. It is estimated that over 169,000 horsepower is available from these various water-powers, while so far about 113,000 horse-power only has been developed.

Forests. In New Brunswick—24,860 square miles—nearly nine-tenths of the land area are forested and practically all of this land is within reach of transportation by water or rail. The virgin timber has to a large extent disappeared as a result of fire and cutting, but the climate and soil are conducive to natural reforestation and rapid growth so that the original stands of trees are being replaced. The principal species of trees in order of abundance are spruce, yellow birch, white birch, balsam, fir and maple.

The products of the forest exceed in value those of agriculture, and the forests yield a large proportion of the provincial revenue. Until recently the lumber industry has been the most important manufacturing industry in New Brunswick, but during the last few years the manufacture of pulp and paper has been developed to such an extent that it promises to be the

leader. Nearly 140 million board feet of lumber are exported from New Brunswick every year, principally to the United States, Great Britain, and the British West Indies.

Transportation. The general use of the automobile has resulted in a great interest in improved roads. Many fine roads now connect the principal centres of the province, and the network of highways is being steadily enlarged. On account of the many rivers a large expenditure on bridges is necessary, but the importance



Excellent apples are grown in the St. John Valley, New Brunswick

of roads to the settlers and the value of the tourist traffic are held to justify these expenditures. There is good water transportation on the St. John and other rivers and, of course, about the coasts of the province.

Two transcontinental railways traverse the province in addition to local lines, and afford first-class railway facilities. With the exception of one or two outlying districts, there is no community of any size that is not within easy driving distance of a railway.

**Population.** The population of New Brunswick according to the latest official estimate was about 420,000, or an

average of 15 to the square mile. The majority of these are English speaking, though there are more than 120,000 of French descent, and a few hundred Indians. Most of the inhabitants are Canadian-born, but many have come from the British Isles.

Government. The affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an Executive Council of six members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members, chosen by the people. New Brunswick is represented in the Dominion Parliament by eleven Members of the House of Commons and ten Senators. There is, in addition, a complete system of municipal government.

Education. The educational system of New Brunswick is excellent. Directed and controlled by the Government, it is a matter of State concern, and is undenominational in character. The common school course provides instruction in the first eight

grades free to all, and pupils passing through this course proceed to the high schools, also free, and thence, if they plan to continue their education, to a university such as the University of New Brunswick, an institution which is largely maintained by the province, at Fredericton. There is also a Roman Catholic university at Memramcook, and a university maintained by the Methodist Church at Sackville. At Fredericton is the Provincial Normal School for the

training of teachers. Technical training and vocational instruction are also available for those who desire to take advantage of these courses.

Recreation. To those in search of recreation or sport, the Province of New Brunswick with its unspoiled freshness and natural attractions makes a special appeal. The lover of fishing will find there some of the finest salmon and trout streams in the world, and for the lover of hunting there are moose, deer and bear in the 12,000,000 acres of wood-

land. Holiday-seekers will assuredly find the desired opportunities in the province. New Brunswick is bounded on three sides by salt water and along the 600 miles of coast line there are many fine sandy beaches and good harbours. The highway system of the province extends over 11,600 miles of improved roads. Organized camps have been established at several points and there are good hotels or places for the accommodation of visitors throughout the province, every part of which is readily accessible by railway, steamer or motor car.

Cities and Towns. Fredericton, the capital of the province, is the seat of government and the commercial centre of the interior, and an important lumber port. Here are the Legislative Buildings, the Provincial University, and the Provincial Normal School. The Anglican Cathedral in the city is considered to be one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the continent. Fredericton is also an important railway centre.

Saint John, the oldest incorporated city in Canada and the centre of the

city in Canada and the centre of the commercial life of the province, disputes with Halifax the honour of being the chief winter port of Canada. Its harbour is deep, sheltered, and never obstructed by ice, so that it is available for shipping at all times of the year. Here are the "Reversing Falls," which flow one way when the tide is out, and the other way when it is in. The occurrence is unique, and is considered one of the natural wonders of the world. Saint John has many large mills, factories, and machine shops, and



An old settler in his New Brunswick garden



There is a sure and profitable revenue from dairying in New Brunswick, where good dairy herds are increasing

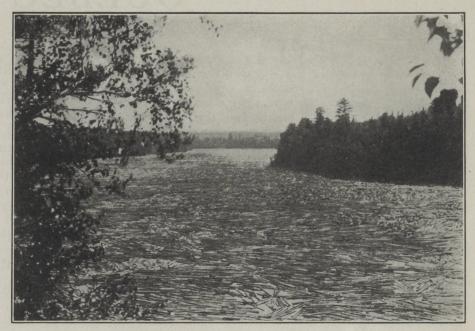
its wharf and elevator facilities are most extensive. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway system on the Atlantic Coast, and has rail connection with all parts of the American continent, and steamship communication with almost every part of the world.

Moncton is the eastern headquarters of the Canadian National Railways system and is an important commercial and industrial city. Among the larger towns in the province are Campbellton, Bathurst, Newcastle, Chatham, Sackville, Sussex, St. Stephen, and Edmundston.

Historical. The authentic history of New Brunswick begins in 1534, when Jacques Cartier first sighted its shores at Escuminac Point, about 35 miles from Chatham, and landed somewhere near. But it was not until 1604 that the coast was carefully explored. On June 24th of that year, Samuel de

Champlain and de Monts discovered, to quote from Champlain's narrative, "one of the largest and deepest rivers that I had yet seen, which I called the River St. John, because it was on that day that I arrived there." During the following winter, Champlain, de Monts, and eighty companions lived on Dochet Island, at the mouth of the St. Croix.

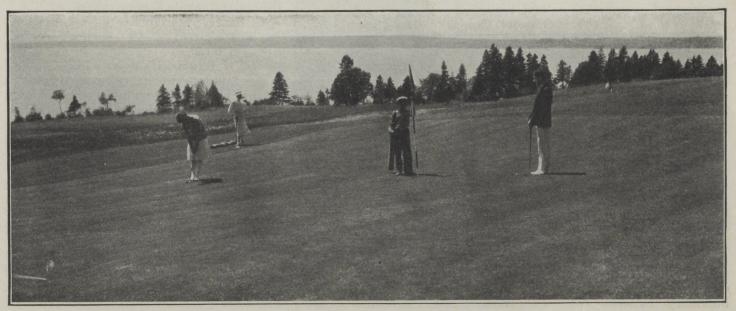
Throughout the 17th century contests for this territory between the English and French were frequent, until in 1710 the former were victorious and three years later obtained Acadia by the Treaty of Utrecht. Afterwards, what is now New Brunswick was disputed territory as a result of conflicting contentions as to whether or not it was a part of Acadia. Finally in 1756 an expedition under General Moncton cleared the St. John River. In 1761 the Tantramar marsh lands about Sackville, which had been tilled by the French, were colonized by English settlers from Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1762 the settlements of Maugerville, Sheffield and Gagetown were established, all newcomers being from New England. This movement rapidly extended. Settlements by



Spruce logs from the extensive forests of New Brunswick on their way to pulp and paper mills

Scotch and English at Bathurst and other points along the Gulf Coast were started about 1764. In the following year the territory became the County of Sunbury in the Province of Nova Scotia, and was accorded representation in the House of Assembly at Halifax.

Shortly afterwards the American Revolution broke out, during which the settlement at the mouth of the St. John was loyal. The province remained a British colony, and when in each of the United States, edicts of banishment and laws of confiscation were passed against the persons and property of those who had remained faithful to the British Government during the war, these loyalists, of whom there were about 70,000, came chiefly to Canada. On May 18, 1783, twenty vessels arrived in Saint John Harbour and disembarked nearly 3,000 people. The landing was in West Saint John, at the foot of the street fittingly called King. The following year saw over 9,000 loyalists in Saint John. In this year that portion of Nova Scotia north of the Missaguash became a new province under the name of New Brunswick with Fredericton as the capital.



A golf course at St. Andrews by the Sea, New Brunswick. The ancient game is popular throughout Canada

# **QUEBEC**



Provincial Legislative Building, Ouebec City, Quebec

THE St. Lawrence River is the great water highway of the Dominion of Canada, and on both its banks for almost its entire length lies the Province of Quebec, formerly known as Lower Canada. The southern boundaries of the province are the United States

and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and it stretches as far north as Hudson Strait. To the east, Labrador separates it from the Atlantic, while Ontario and Hudson Bay form its western limit. For about 400 miles the province borders the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Strait of Belle Isle separates its far eastern portion from Newfoundland. Its area is 594,434 square miles, and it extends from east to west a distance of 1,350 miles. Some 50,000 square miles lie south of the St. Lawrence.

The entire region north of the Saguenay River, between Labrador and Hudson Bay, is largely un-The valley of the St. Lawrence includes the lowlands extending along the river from the city of Quebec to the western extremity of the province. It is a very fertile plain, in which are situated the chief cities and towns of the province, and is thickly settled with prosperous farmers. The mountainous region, south of the St. Lawrence, includes the Notre Dame Mountains country and the Eastern Townships. The highest peak of the Notre Dame range is Sutton Mountain, which rises over 3,000 feet. To the northeast is the high, forest-clad region of the Gaspé Peninsula, in which are the Shickshock Mountains. In the Eastern Townships, to the southeast of the Notre Dame Mountains, is some of the best farming and grazing land in Canada, and the lakes there are noteworthy for their beauty and for the surrounding scenery.

Notwithstanding the beauty of Lake St. John, Lake Memphremagog, Brome Lake, Lakes St. Louis and St. Peter, and the myriad picturesque inland bodies of water in the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec's rivers far exceed them in fame, and as highways of commerce are of incalculable value. The St. Lawrence stands foremost, and brings much British and Continental trade to Canadian ports, for it is navigable to Montreal, a city 300 miles nearer Liverpool than is New York. The mouth of the St. Lawrence is 26 miles wide.

and its length from Lake Ontario to the Island of Anticosti is 680 miles.

The Ottawa River drains an area of 80,000 square miles, and after flowing 600 miles, throughout a great part of its course forming the boundary between the

Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, empties into the St. Lawrence River by four mouths, forming the Island of Montreal, and other islands. By means of two small canals the Ottawa is navigable from Montreal to the city of Ottawa, and at this city, where it narrows into the Chaudière Falls, it is intersected by the Rideau Canal, which connects with Lake Ontario.

The Saguenay River drains the waters of beautiful Lake St. John, and the grandeur of the scenery throughout the sixty miles which are navigable for large steamers, proclaims it one of the most inspiring scenes of Nature's handiwork. Its banks are precipitous, and the waters deep and dark, being shadowed by the high, imposing walls of rock approaching close on either side.

The St. Maurice River winds 400 miles through well-wooded country to the St. Lawrence River, at the city of Three Rivers, while the Richelieu River, by means of the canal above Chambly, forms a passageway for boats from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and thence down the Hudson River to New York.

The falls of the Montmorency River, easily accessible for tourists from Quebec, six miles distant, make a single leap of 250 feet, and are justly famed for their marvellous beauty, as are also the Shawinigan Falls of the St. Maurice River. Of the large number of islands which form a part of the Province of Quebec, the most important is the Island of Montreal, 32 miles long by 11 miles wide, with nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, including the city of Montreal, the commercial metropolis. The Isle Jesus, close to that of Montreal, is 22 miles long by 6 in width. Anticosti Island is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and is 135 miles long and from 30 to 40 miles in width. The Isle of Orleans is a fertile spot, 21 miles long, just below Quebec City, and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Anticosti Island, possess besides important

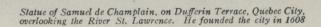
Climate. The climate of Quebec, covering as the province does such a large expanse of territory, is varied. In the valley of the St. Lawrence the summers are hot, the temperature lowering as the sea is approached. The winters are cold, with an abundant snowfall. The St. Lawrence is unfitted for navigation during about five months of the year by reason of ice. There is a

mackerel, cod, and halibut fisheries,

large deposits of gypsum. Seven Islands

off the north shore is becoming an important

of the rivers and lakes, as in winter they are used as highways for sleighs, and a load 40 per cent greater can be hauled over the snow and river roads. Thus the winter season is of



great advantage to the lumberman and to the miner.

Agriculture. The products of the soil are abundant, and large quantities of hay and oats are exported from Montreal and Quebec; live stock, bacon, beef, eggs, butter, and especially cheese, are also shipped abroad to the value of millions of dollars yearly. Apples, plums, and melons are produced in large quantities, together with many varieties of small fruits. A substantial revenue is realized annually from the maple trees in sugar and syrup. The raising of live stock is

an important industry, but dairying is the outstanding branch of agriculture in Quebec and the annual value of the dairy products is very large. Millions of pounds of tobacco are grown every year in the province.

Manufacturing. Quebec ranks next to Ontario in the amount and value of its manufactures. There is abundant waterpower almost every-

where in the province, which, near Montreal and Quebec, at Shawinigan, Valleyfield, and other places is being harnessed for commercial purposes. The chief manufactures are pulp and paper; cotton, yarn and cloth; cigars, cigarettes, etc.; electric light and power; railway rolling stock; lumber; butter and cheese; boots and shoes, leather; products of flour and feed mills, and men's and women's clothing.

Forests. In Quebec the forests, next to agriculture, are the chief source of wealth. The total area of forest is estimated to be 500,000 square miles, of which 150,000 square miles carry merchantable and accessible timber and 250,000 square miles young growth within the reach of transportation. Spruce comprises one-third of the total stand, but there are large quantities of yellow birch, white birch, balsam fir, maple, and white pine.

The pulp and paper industry is the most important manufacturing industry in the province. More than one-half of the paper manufactured in Canada is made in Quebec. Most of the paper and also some

considerable quantity of paper goes to Great Britain. Over 2,600,-000 cords of pulpwood are consumed annually and the value of the pulp and paper produced is over \$120,000,000.

Ouebec ranks next to British Columbia in lumber exports, which also go mainly to the United States and Great Britain. The annual value of the lumber, lath and

shingles manufactured is about \$18,000,000.

The mineral resources of Quebec are only beginning to be developed, but already give evidence of very rich deposits. At present, the most valuable mineral, from a commercial standpoint, found in the province is asbestos, Thetford Mines being the chief centre. Ouebec contains the most productive deposits of asbestos in the world. Within recent years the development of rich copper-gold mines in the Rouyn district of North-western Quebec has made the province an important producer of these two metals. Zinc,

lead, feldspar, mica, soap-stone and graphite are also mined.

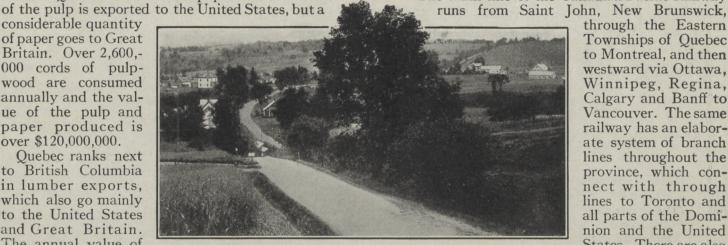
Fishing. The principal fish caught in the coastal waters are cod, lobsters, herring, salmon, and mackerel. and the inland waters abound in trout, pickerel, whitefish, pike and sturgeon. hatcheries have been established by the Dominion Government at several places for the purpose of

One of the thrills offered to visitors to Montreal is to shoot the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River on the Steamer "Rapids King"

stocking the lakes and rivers of the province.

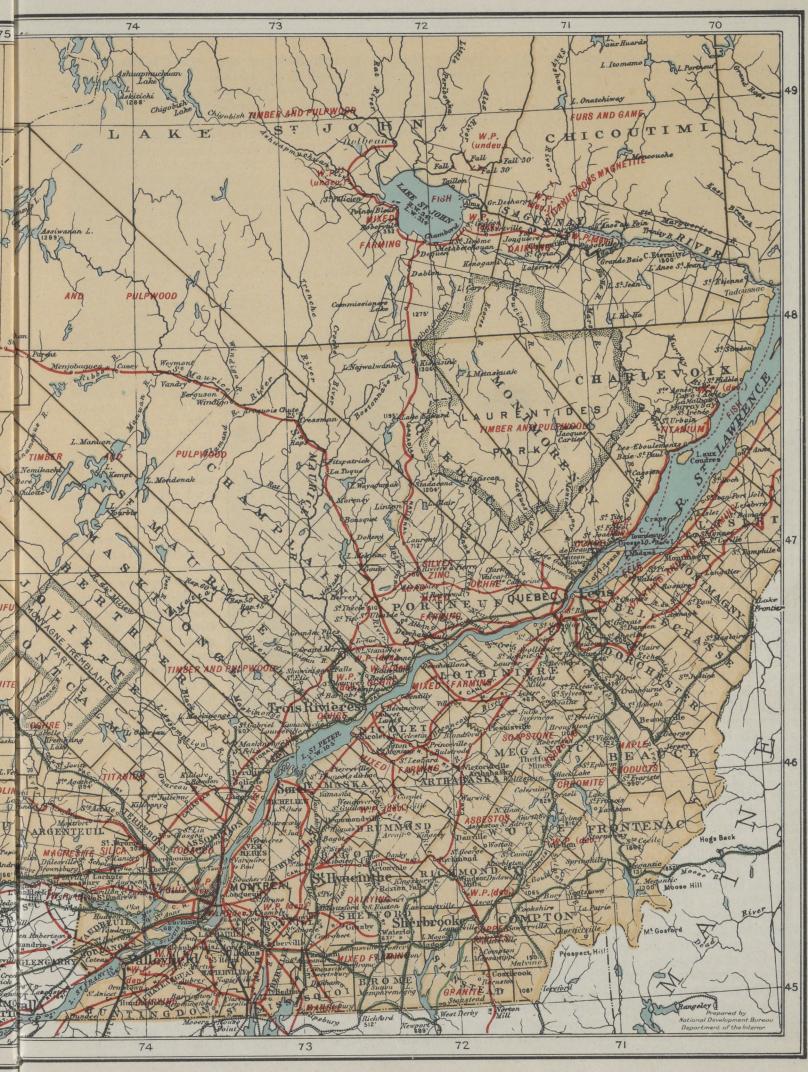
Transportation. The Province of Quebec is well provided with railways. The headquarters of the Canadian National Railways and also the Canadian Pacific Railway are at Montreal, and various lines of these railways connect Montreal with Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax, and New York, Boston, Chicago, and other United States cities. The Quebec Bridge—one of the world's greatest bridges—over the River St. Lawrence, a few miles from Quebec City, couples up the eastern section of the Canadian National System with the western lines, and makes possible a direct connection between Halifax and Vancouver or Prince Rupert. By its line which traverses the province from east to west and connects at Cochrane, Ontario, with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the National System plays an important part in opening up a vast and rich territory. It also runs north to the Rouyn mining field and the Lake St. John country. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway

> through the Eastern Townships of Quebec to Montreal, and then westward via Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Banff to Vancouver. The same railway has an elaborate system of branch lines throughout the province, which connect with through lines to Toronto and all parts of the Dominion and the United States. There are also a number of other



Agriculture is the principal industry in Quebec. This is a typical view of a section of productive farming country in the province





railway companies, with lines running in various directions, especially in the extreme eastern section of the province.

Both Montreal and Quebec are connected by steamship during the summer months with all parts of the world. The St. Lawrence route, by reason of its shortness, is a favourite both for freight and passengers proceeding to Europe and other parts of the world.

**Population.** About five-sixths of the population of Quebec, which according to the latest estimate was 2,690,000, are descendants of the original French settlers and speak the French language as their native tongue. The remaining one-sixth, chiefly of British descent, are found principally in Montreal and other cities

and towns, and in the Eastern Townships.

Government. The government of Quebec is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, a Legislative Council of 24 members appointed by the Lieutenant - Governor in Council, a Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected by the people, and an Executive Council of eleven members chosen from the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 65 Members of the House of Commons and 24 Senators. There is a complete system of municipal government, the municipalities having large powers.

Education. The schools of the Province of Quebec, both elementary and su-

perior, are either Roman Catholic or Protestant, and the courses of study and regulations are framed by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committees of the Council of Public Instruction for their respective schools, but both are administered by the Department of Education. The local school boards are elected by the ratepayers; the local religious majority, whether Protestant or Catholic, elects a board of five commissioners, and the local religious minority elects a board of three trustees. This plan of complete freedom as to religion and language works well throughout the province.

The chief universities are McGill—an undenominational institution at Montreal—Laval University at Quebec and the University of Montreal at Montreal.

At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, the late Sir William Macdonald founded and endowed an immense Agricultural College, now affiliated with McGill University. The training of teachers for the Protestant schools of the province is also carried on at Macdonald College. In connection with Laval University, the Trappist Fathers maintain an agricultural school at Oka, and a third one at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Bishop's College at Lennoxville is an Anglican University, and has connected with it a school modelled after the public schools of England. There are several normal schools in the province. The largest technical schools are those built at Montreal and Quebec by the Provincial Government.

Recreation. No province in Canada surpasses Que-

bec in its advantages for sportsmen. Thousands visit the province annually during the hunting and fishing season for the enjoyment they obtain in following their favourite pursuit. The forests, especially in the northern part, abound in game, both fur-bearing and otherwise, the rivers and streams teem with fish, while wild game fowl are very plentiful. In the Laurentides National Park, a district of 2,640 square miles north of Quebec City, moose and deer are plentiful and there is good fishing in the many streams. Nearly 200,000 square miles of territory in Quebec have been set apart by the Legislature both for forest reserve and for the preservation of fish and game.

The magnificent scenery to be found along the St. Lawrence and others of

sands ince the ling enjoy tain favor. The ly ir part, both other and with game plent rent. Park 2,64 north moos plent good man; 200,6 of te have the for fi for the fish a

The rivers of Canada are capable of producing over 33,000,000 horse-power of electric energy, and are of great industrial and domestic value. Upper—A modern hydro-electric plant in the Province of Quebec. Lower—A paper making machine operated by hydro-electric power. Canada produces more newsprint paper than any other country.

the rivers of Quebec, and along the shores of the lakes, both large and small, attracts many visitors during the summer months. Murray Bay and Tadousac, in the Lower St. Lawrence, are favourite summer resorts.

Cities and Towns. The Dominion's largest city and commercial metropolis is Montreal, which holds a commanding position relative both to ocean and to river navigation. Though 1,000 miles inland, large ocean steamers anchor at the wharves in summer, and the Lachine Canal and connecting waterways open the city to the commerce of the Great Lakes. The city is a great railway centre, being the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, and is connected by several lines with all parts of Canada and the United States.



Canada is alive to the value of air transportation. Throughout the Dominion there are well-equipped air ports. One of the largest is at St. Hubert, near Montreal, shown here with the R.100 British dirigible which visited Canada in the summer of 1930, tied to the mooring mast.

Nestling at the foot of Mount Royal, from which it derives its name, the city stretches along the river front, forming a most pleasant spectacle to visitors approaching by the River St. Lawrence. The harbour of Montreal, in extent and equipment, is one of the finest in the world; it is Canada's chief gateway for the export and import trade of the Almost every Canadian industry finds country. representation in the city's marts of trade. Montreal offers exceptional educational advantages, from primary to professional and religious instruction, and there are several well-equipped hospitals and a number of philanthropic institutions. Its public buildings, its churches, its hospitals, and the homes of its financial

Canada. McGill University has its seat there.

Crowning with its citadel the bold and precipitous

front of Cape Diamond, Quebec is generally regarded to be one of the most picturesque cities of America. In the winding streets, narrow and steep, of the old lower town, are still found the strong stone houses built before General Wolfe's spectacular taking of the city in the historic battle of the Plains of Abraham. The capital city of the province has a population of about 130,000, largely of French descent. Its fine Legislative Buildings are situated in extensive grounds, and

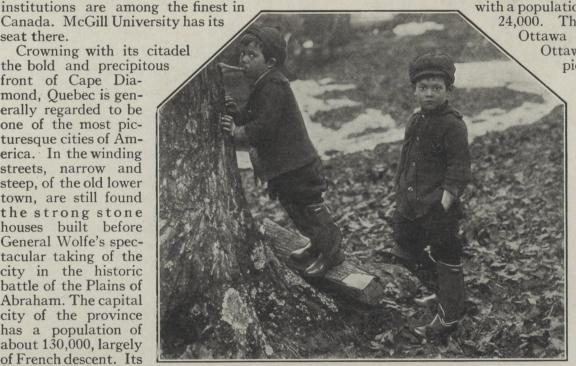
the Court House, City Hall, and other structures for municipal use are all noteworthy. Laval University has there its headquarters in imposing buildings. Montmorency Falls, a few miles distant, provides electric power for domestic and industrial use. All the large railways connect Quebec with Montreal and the Maritime Provinces. A few miles above the city, the eighth marvel of the world, the Quebec Bridge spans the St. Lawrence. The celebrated shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, close by, attracts thousands of visitors annually.

Hull, on the Ottawa River, situated on the north bank of the river opposite Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, is a lumber and paper manufacturing centre,

> with a population which numbers over 24,000. Three bridges across the Ottawa River connect it with Ottawa. The forceful and picturesque water-power

of the Chaudière Falls furnishes propelling force for the electric railways and power for the lighting system, as well as for the sawmills, pulp mills, paper and match factories located in both Hull and Ottawa.

Sherbrooke, located in the Eastern Townships, in many respects possesses decided advantages as an industrial centre. The city is at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, the source of great electric power which is utilized for



There are several methods of extracting the succulent syrup from maple trees, but none that gives so much personal satisfaction as indicated by this young Quebec connoisseur. The Province of Quebec is the largest producer of maple syrup and maple sugar in Canada



the Dominion, is lo-

cated. Two great

rivers, the St. Law-

rence and the Ot-

tawa, meet at St.

Anne de Bellevue.

It was here that

Dollard and his

fearless little band

of Frenchmen and

Indians defended

Montreal against

the Iroquois in

1660. He defeated

the intention of the

Iroquois warriors,

but not before he

had consecrated

with his own life the spot on which

he fell. Later,

when the commerce

of the country was

measured by the

quintals of fish and

the bales of fur pro-

Sherbrooke's industries. One hundred miles southeast of Montreal, and on five railway lines, it is accessible from all the larger centres of the East, and one night's journey from Portland, Boston and New York.

Sherbrooke has many factories, several of which are branches of American firms. The principal products are silk hose, gloves and underwear, yard silk, woollen goods, tire fabrics, scales, valves and jacks, locomotive super-heaters, mining machinery,

air drills and compressors, structural steel, rubber goods, jewelry, watch-cases, mesh bags, reed fibre, carpets, box toes, patent medicines, manganese steel castings, etc. The most extensive asbestos mines in the world are located in this district. Much asbestos, woodpulp, maple sugar, and manufactured goods are exported abroad. All the principal public buildings are built of native red brick, which adds colour and brightness to the city.

Three Rivers, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice Rivers, 72 miles south-west of Quebec City and 92 miles north-east of Montreal, is another important manufacturing city. Its chief industries are cotton, pulp and paper mills, lumbering, textile

factories and shipyards. It is the centre of a productive farming country and a port of growing importance. It is one of the oldest cities in Canada.

St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield and Sorel also have several large manufacturing establishments.

One of the most interesting and historic towns in the province of Quebec is St. Anne de Bellevue, where the Macdonald Agricultural College, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in

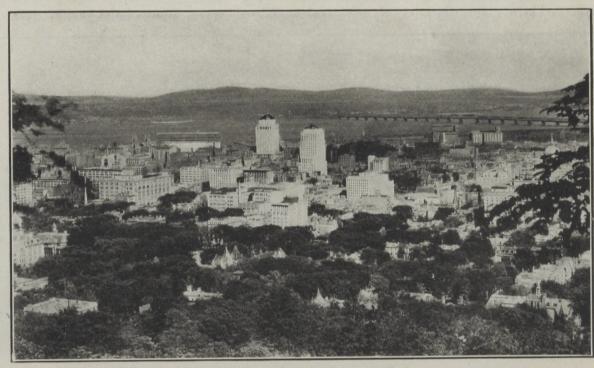


One of the principal streets in Sherbrooke, a progressive industrial centre in the Eastern Townships, Quebec

this "Gateway," as St. Anne is known, that the merchants of Montreal, Quebec, New York and Boston journeyed with their wares, which they exchanged for furs on the opening of navigation each year.

Tom Moore, the famous Irish poet, visited St. Anne in 1804, and "The Canadian Boat Song" is one result of his visit. The first verse of this poem reads as follows:—

"'Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time.
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at Ste. Anne's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past."



A bird's-eye view of a section of Montreal.

## **ONTARIO**



Provincial Legislative Building, Toronto, Ontario.

THE Province of Ontario consists of an extensive territory, comprising 407,262 square miles. It is over 1,000 miles in its greatest length by 885 miles in its greatest breadth, and in area is more than four times the size of Great Britain and is almost equal

to the combined areas of the six New England States together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Lying between Quebec on the East and Manitoba on the West, its geographical position is interesting, as, although situated inland from the sea, its boundaries are mainly the waters of the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay.

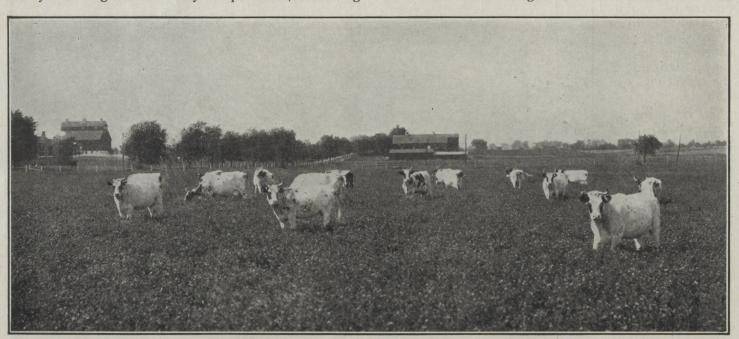
The province is divided into two main geographical divisions—Old Ontario, well settled and with a flourishing agriculture and important industries, lying to the south along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario and Erie; and Northern Ontario, comprising the extensive northern section of the province, forest-clad and rich in mineral wealth, and with an agriculture of much promise still in the pioneer stage. Northern Ontario is traversed by the Laurentian plateau which stretches east and west across the country, hence its watershed is either southward to the Great Lakes or northward to Hudson Bay.

Old Ontario, which again is subdivided locally into Eastern and Western Ontario, is that portion of the province south of the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing which lies like a wedge between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. Here is a particularly attractive section of country. Generally of clay loam or sandy loam, and well wooded, the area of Old Ontario is for the most part undulated in surface, rich and retentive in soil, good in natural drainage, plentifully supplied with spring water, and with abundant rainfall. The soil yields a great diversity of products, including

pasture grasses, all kinds of cereals, a wide range of vegetables, many kinds of the finest marketable apples, small fruits, grapes and peaches. For varied and high class agriculture the natural conditions are ideal, and prosperous and fertile farms are everywhere the rule. There are also large and thriving industrial and commercial cities, like Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston, Peterboro, Brantford, Kitchener, Windsor, Oshawa, etc., important industrial centres, served by a network of railways, enjoying all the advantages and amenities of the best modern cities, and sending their products not only throughout the Dominion, but to many parts of the world.

Northern Ontario is mainly a region of forests, mineral lands, rivers and lakes. There are nearly 200,-000,000 acres of forests, abounding in game, rich in timber, and possessing great resources of pulpwood. World-famous for its mines, it has already made of Ontario an important producer of gold and other minerals, although the resources of the country in this direction are still largely unexplored. This section also possesses the great Clay Belt of Northern Ontario, containing many millions of acres of fine farming land. Already considerable districts are well farmed, and have proved that this northern country is well adapted for the production of general farm crops, dairying, and the raising of livestock. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned and operated by the Provincial Government, passes through the centre of the new country from North Bay to Cochrane for a distance of 253 miles, and beyond Cochrane for about 97 miles. Extensions of this railway are being made from time to time to keep pace with the rapid development of this rich new country. The extension of the line northward to James Bay is being actively proceeded with. Every year witnesses steady progress in the development of Northern Ontario, which undoubtedly has a wonderful future before it.

The St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. If measured from its source to its mouth the St. Lawrence is one of the longest rivers in the world. It is



A farming scene in Ontario, where dairying is one of the most profitable industries.

2,220 miles in length, and drains a basin of 530,000 square miles, 450,000 of which are in Canada. In its course it expands into five great lakes, four of which touch on Ontario and form part of the boundaries of the province—Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. These four lakes, together with Lake Michigan, which lies wholly within the United States, contain about one-half of the fresh water on the surface of the globe. The importance commercially to Ontario of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence can scarcely be overestimated.

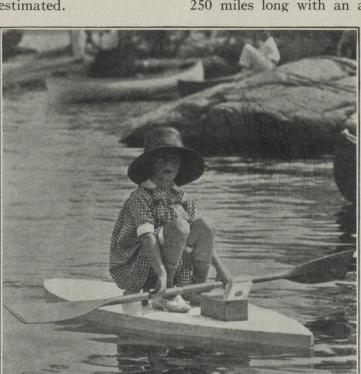
The first great expansion of the St. Lawrence, which really has its rise in the headwaters of the St. Louis River, is Lake Superior, 420 miles long, with an average breadth of 80 miles. The lake receives its main supply from Lake Nipigon, 1,450 square miles in area, through the Nipigon River, but there are other tributaries, such as the Kaministikwia, at the mouth of which are the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur. The shores are rocky and irregular, with numerous islands skirting the coast. Its waters are clear and cold and contain an abundance of fish of various kinds.

Lake Superior empties its waters into Lake Huron through the St. Mary's River, 30 miles in length.

The river is navigable throughout its entire course, except at one point, where there is a fall of 22 feet in a distance of three-quarters of a mile. To overcome this obstacle, canals have been constructed, both on the Canadian and the United States side. The Canadian canal is 7,067 feet long, with a breadth of 150 feet, its single lock being 900 feet long and 50 feet wide.

Lake Huron is 270 miles in length with an average breadth of 70 miles, although at its widest part it is

105 miles. Georgian Bay is separated from the lake proper by the Bruce peninsula and the Manitoulin islands. The shores are in some places low, in others rocky. The northern coast of Georgian Bay is rocky and high, but on the east the shore, although rocky, is low. The scenery of the bay is lovely, made even more beautiful by the 20,-000 islands which dot its surface. Several important rivers flow into Georgian Bay—the Spanish, Maganetawan, Muskoka, Severn, and Nottawasaga, all important for their lum-



Paddling her own canoe on an Ontario lake.

bering operations. At its southern extremity Lake Huron discharges its waters into Lake St. Clair, through the River St. Clair, 30 miles in length and navigable throughout. The lake, 25 miles long by 25 miles wide, is very shallow so that, as an aid to navigation, a channel 16 feet deep and 300 feet wide is kept open by dredging. Its waters are muddy and the coast is low and marshy. The Detroit River, 32 miles long, carries the waters of Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie, the shallowest of the Great Lakes, is 250 miles long with an average width of 38 miles.

The shores are low, and, owing to its shallowness, the lake is much disturbed by storms. The chief ports are Port Colborne, Port Dover, and Port Stanley.

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Lake Erie empties into Lake Ontario through the Niagara River, 33 miles in length, with a descent of 326 feet in its course. About half-way between the two lakes the rapids commence, and here the descent is 55 feet in threequarters of a mile. On the Canadian side of the river there is a drop of 158 feet at the falls and a further drop of 85 feet in the gorge below. In order that ships may pass freely between Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Dominion Government has constructed the new Welland Ship Canal, 25 miles in length, at a cost of about \$120,000,000.

Lake Ontario is 190 miles long with an average breadth of 55 miles. The shores are low, the greatest height being near Toronto. It receives numerous tributaries, though none of them are of any great importance. The principal harbours are Hamilton on Burlington Bay, Toronto on Toronto Bay, Belleville on the Bay of Quinte, Cobourg, Port Hope-Whitby, and Kingston at the extreme east.

At the beginning of the St. Lawrence proper is the

group of islands scattered up and down the river for forty miles, known as the Thousand Islands, a favorite resort for tourists. Near Prescott, rapids begin to appear, which are overcome by locks; these, however, are used mainly in the ascent of the river. From this point on to Montreal there are numerous canals, the most important of which are the Long Sault, Cedar, Cascade, and Lachine. means of the canals, built and maintained by the Dominion Government, vessels of a moderate



A country road in Eastern Ontario.





draught can pass from Lake Superior to Montreal, and thence, following the course of the river, to the Atlantic Ocean itself.

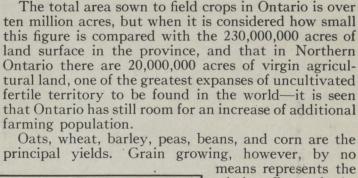
Climate. There is a wide variation in the climate of Ontario, the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay exerting marked influence in the different sections. Southern Ontario, owing to its latitude and the proximity of the Great Lakes, is milder than many districts much further to the south, neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter being extreme. Northward, however, the climate becomes more severe, cooler in

summer and colder in winter. The snowfall is heavy between Georgian Bay and Ottawa, but the severity of the west winds is tempered by their passage over the lakes, making the winters bracing but not extreme. Still further north again, towards Hudson Bay, the temperature moderates so that in the Clay Belt the winters are milder than in the district around Lake Superior. On the whole, however, the summers of Ontario, with the ex-

ception of occasional hot days, are perfect; the nights usually being cool. The autumn is delightful. winters are dry and exhilarating, even in midwinter there are long intervals of unclouded, sunny skies and no fogs. As in Quebec, the winter, with its frozen lakes and rivers and the snow-covered surface of the ground, is admirably suited to the purposes of the lumberman and the miner in the transportation of his products.

The annual rainfall is 30 to 40 inches.

Agriculture. The Province of Ontario, though so immensely rich in minerals, forests, and manufactures, is essentially an agricultural country. Possessed of excellent soil and a climate suited to a wide variety of products, farming has been the chief industry of its people since its first settlers started their primitive operations over one hundred years ago. But even to-day the development of the agricultural resources of the province offers great opportunities.



whole effort of the Ontario farmer. Here is the natural home of mixed farming, and dairying in all its branches is the backbone of agriculture. Ontario produces practically half the butter and cheese made in Canada. There are over 1,000 cheese factories and creameries and the Provincial Government's staff of dairy instructors maintains a uniformly high grade output. Large quantities of butter and



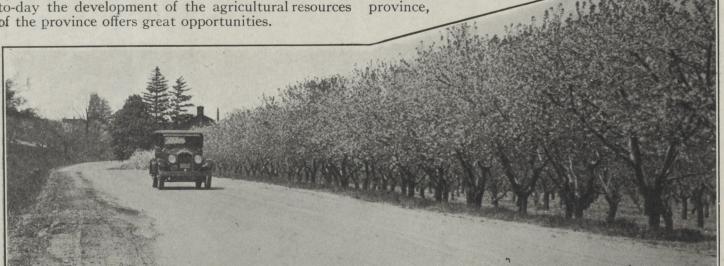
An Ontario trout stream.

cheese are exported. The livestock industry of Ontario is very important, and some of the best horses, cattle, sheep, and swine on the continent are raised in the province.

In the Niagara fruit belt Ontario possesses one of the most beautiful and fertile fruit-growing districts in the British Empire. Here peaches and grapes are grown extensively in the open air, and cherries, apples, plums, pears, and small fruits yield bountiful crops. Steam and electric railways and motor buses radiate in all directions, linking up the orchards with the cities. Scientific cultivation, exceptional soil and climate, easy transit, co-operative marketing, and nearby markets are found in

favourable combination in

this section of the



A roadside scene in blossom time in the Niagara Peninsula fruit district of Ontario.

where the highly specialized industry of fruit growing and market gardening has reached such a high stage of development. Large canning factories handling both fruit and vegetables are located at many centres.

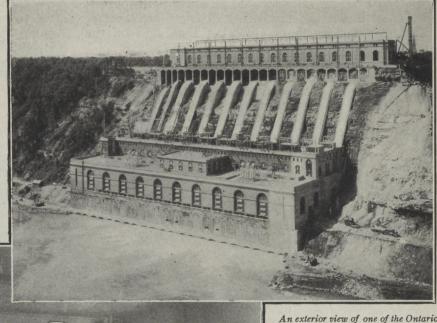
Tobacco is extensively grown in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Norfolk along Lake Erie. Both the soil and the climate are found to be suitable to the cultivation of the plant, and the product is of very good quality indeed. Most of the tobacco raised is manufactured within the province for home consumption. The cultivation of sugar beets is also of importance.

Many hundreds of active organizations, managed by the farmers themselves, exist

to advance the interests of the agricultural community. These include the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, farmers' institutes, co-operative societies, farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, horticultural societies, associations of dairymen, live stock breeders, poultry keepers, beekeepers, fruit growers, ploughmen and vegetable growers. The Provincial Department of Agriculture also maintains an Agricultural College at Guelph, an Agricultural School at Kemptville, and a corps of district representatives, all skilled agriculturists, resident at important farming centres, whose whole time is devoted to assisting the farmers. The Dominion Government operates Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Harrow, and Kapuskasing, for the benefit of farmers and settlers.

Manufacturing. An abundance of cheap electric power, a plentiful supply of raw ma-

terials, and good transportation facilities are factors that help to make Ontario the chief manufacturing province of the Dominion. A large percentage of the electric power used in manufacturing is supplied by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, owned by the Provincial Government. It is one of the largest government-owned public-utility organizations in the world. The principal source from which electric power is generated is Niagara Falls, but power is also derived from other streams and waterfalls in the province and also from the neighbouring Province of Quebec. Several privately-owned electric power companies also sell power at attractive rates.



An exterior view of one of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission plants on the Niagara River

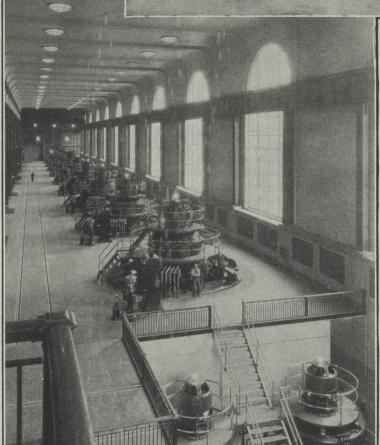
There are nearly 10,000 manufacturing establishments in the province, in which a wide variety of articles are made for both the domestic and export markets, chief of which are iron and steel products, machinery, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, automobiles, pianos, pulp, paper, furniture, radio sets, woollen and cotton goods, clothing, sugar, wire fencing, paints, leather goods, boots and shoes, carpets, cement, canned goods, glass, biscuits, confectionery, and meat products.

Forests. Ontario has 240,000 square miles of forest land of which 170,000 square miles are accessible and productive. Though extensive lumbering operations have been carried on for the last 75 years

and forest fires have destroyed the timber on vast areas, there are still 70,000 square miles of merchantable timber and 100,000 square miles of accessible growth. Of the softwoods, spruce is the most abundant, followed by jackpine and white pine, for which Ontario is famous. Maple, yellow birch, basswood, elm, and ash are the most important hardwoods.

The chief forest products are pulp and paper, lumber, lath and shingles. The paper and pulp not required for home consumption are exported, principally to the United States and the British Isles.

The numerous rivers throughout the lumbering districts are of great help to the lumbermen in floating



An interior view of above plant showing nine units capable of generating 550,000 horse-power.

the logs to the sawmills located at convenient points. The most important lumbering districts are west of Lake Superior, north of Georgian Bay, and on the upper Ottawa.

Hasty clearing of the land for farming, and forest fires, have caused great destruction of timber, but the Provincial Government is awake to

the necessity of forest protection and reforesting. Eight areas, with a total of 19,600 square miles, have been set apart as provincial forests for timber conservation and the preservation of the water supply. In addition, Algonquin Park and Quetico Park, owned by the Ontario Government, with an area of 2,700 and 1,700 square miles respectively, contain uncut timber of great value.

Mining. Minerals produced in the Province of Ontario include both metallic and non-metallic substances. The mineral output of the province is increasing annually.

The chief metals mined are gold, silver, nickel, copper and platinum. Lead and zinc deposits are being developed. Ontario is pre-eminent in nickel, supplying over nine-tenths of the world's demand for this metal. One of the most valuable mineral deposits in the world is situated near Sudbury, and contains not only nickel, but high-grade copper ore, as well as important values in platinum, gold and silver. The gold mines at Kirkland Lake and Porcupine are the second most product-

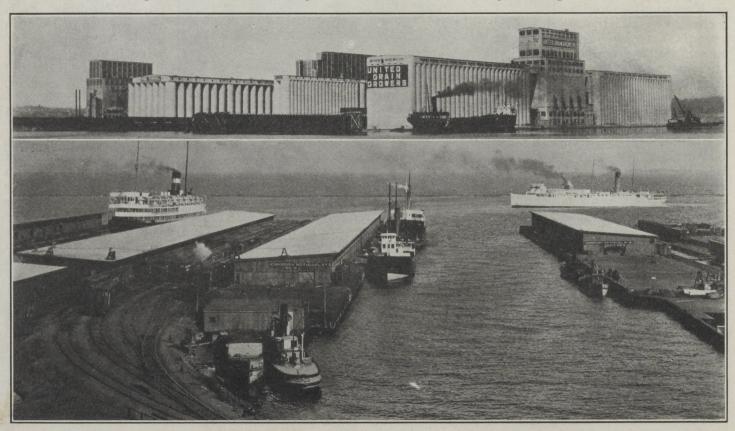
ive in the world. The phenomenal silver field at Cobalt, after twenty-five years' operation, is still producing. Among the non-metallic minerals produced in Ontario are salt, feldspar, graphite, mica, talc, petroleum and natural gas. An extensive body of lignite coal has been discovered at Blacksmiths Rapids, in the coastal plain

of James Bay. Vast areas of the northern part of the province have not yet been prospected, and these virgin districts represent opportunities for mining enterprises.

Fisheries. One of Ontario's important assets is its fisheries, which are extensive and valuable. The waters of the province cover a relatively large area, approximately 80,000 square miles, accounted for in part by the provincial portion of the Great Lakes, 38,000 square miles, and numerous inland bodies of water ranging in size from mere ponds to lakes of considerable area, for example, the provincial

portion of the Lake of the Woods and Lakes Nipigon, Nipissing and Simcoe. Ontario enjoys an extensive natural distribution of lake trout, speckled trout, bass, pickerel, and maskinonge, which are much sought after and highly regarded by anglers.

The marketable fish include herring, chub, whitefish, lake trout, perch, sturgeon, yellow and blue pickerel, and the coarser varieties such as pike, carp, sucker, eel, and catfish. The Federal Government enacts the laws pertaining to the fisheries of the



A view of the harbour at Port Arthur. Through Port Arthur and its twin city Fort William, most of the grain grown in Western Canada passes on its way eastward. There are several huge terminal grain elevators at these ports.

province, acting upon the advice and counsel of the provincial authorities, who have power to enforce the laws and collect license fees. For the purpose of re-stocking and increasing the fish supply, the Provincial Government maintains fifteen hatcheries located at favourable points throughout the province.

Transportation. The southern section of Ontario has an elaborate network of railways, and the settlers even in the outlying portions of the province are rapidly being brought within easy distance of

railway communica-The oldest railway in Ontario is the Grand Trunk, which is now part of the Canadian National System. Not only does the National Railways cover southern Ontario with an elaborate network, but it girdles the province from its eastern to its western border in the new country which lies north of the Great Lakes. This line, which connects at Cochrane with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway coming up from North Bay, connects also with a Canadian

National Line curving north-west from Toronto, through Sudbury, and with a cut-off between Nakina and Longlac provides a short route between Toronto and Winnipeg. The Canadian National System in Ontario serves, as well as the agricultural and industrial centres of the south, such famous mining districts as Porcupine, Cobalt and Sudbury. The system passes through Algonquin National Park and other forest Its lines serve the grain shipment ports of Fort William and Port Arthur.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through North Bay and skirts

the north shore of Lake Superior on its way from Montreal to Winnipeg and Vancouver, passing through the principal cities and towns of Western Canada. A line of the Canadian Pacific passes through Toronto

from Montreal to Windsor, and a direct line also runs from Toronto to Sudbury, where it joins the main line to Winnipeg and other western points. Numerous branches radiate from these trunk lines. United States roads also tap the province from the south.

In addition to steam railways there are hundreds of miles of electric lines running through the rural districts and connecting the principal towns and cities. Motor buses operate extensively throughout the province.

Reference has already been made to the canal system in the Great Lakes and River St. Lawrence, but there are other canals of great commercial importance to the province. Among these are the new Welland Ship Canal, 25 miles long, connecting Lakes Erie and

Ontario to overcome the 326 feet difference in level: the Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Kingston, the Trent Valley Canals, from Trenton through the Kawartha Lakes to Georgian Bay, and the Murray Canal separating the peninsula of Prince Edward County from the mainland.

During the season of navigation the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence form a great highway for transportation, many lines of steamers, both freight and passenger, being in operation. grain-carrying trade

from Fort William and Port Arthur, where huge storage elevators are located, to various ports on the Great Lakes and as far as Montreal, for shipment to the British Isles and Europe, is a very important traffic. Regular passenger liners run from Sarnia, Owen Sound and Port McNicoll to the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior. Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston are all important summer ports. Modern steamers handle the tourist travel between Toronto

and Montreal.

Mackenzie Avenue and the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa, the Canadian capital.

"Where every prospect pleases"—a view of a section of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, near Brockville, Ontario.

**Population.** The population of Ontario is offi-

cially estimated at 3,271,300. More than three-quarters of the people are of Canadian birth, and next in number are those from England, as Ontario receives a large share of the immigration from Great Britain. the Canadian-born the greater number are the descendants of English, Scotch, and Irish settlers, but in certain sections of the province there are quite a number of Frenchspeaking inhabitants. There is also a sprinkling of other nationalities. The English-speaking population is in the majority.

Government. The government of Ontario is carried on by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an Executive Council of 12 members chosen from the Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Assembly of 112 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 82 members of the House of Commons and 24 Senators. There is a very complete system of municipal government.

Education. Education in Ontario, as in the other provinces, is controlled by the Provincial Government. There are about 7,200 public schools providing free education, and between the ages of 8 and 16 school attendance is compulsory. Roman Catholics have the right to separate elementary schools. Excellent collegiate institutes or high schools are maintained at every important centre throughout the province. Continuation schools are provided where it is not considered advisable or possible to establish a high school. Eight normal schools for the training of teachers are in operation, and in addition, the College of Education at Toronto trains high school teachers.

There are several technical schools, that at Toronto being noted for its buildings, its equipment, and its attendance. The University of Toronto has over

5,000 undergraduates in all its faculties, and is one the principal universities in the British Empire. There are four other universities-McMaster University at Hamilton, under the control of the Baptist denomination; Ottawa University in Ottawa, under the control of the Roman Catholics; Queen's University at Kingston, and Western Ontario University at London. The Provincial Government maintains the Agricultural College at Guelph, one of the finest and most successful institutions of its kind in the world, for the education of farmers' sons and the promotion of agricultural knowledge generally. The Provincial Government also maintains an Agricultural School at Kemptville.

Recreation. In addition to the delightful climate,

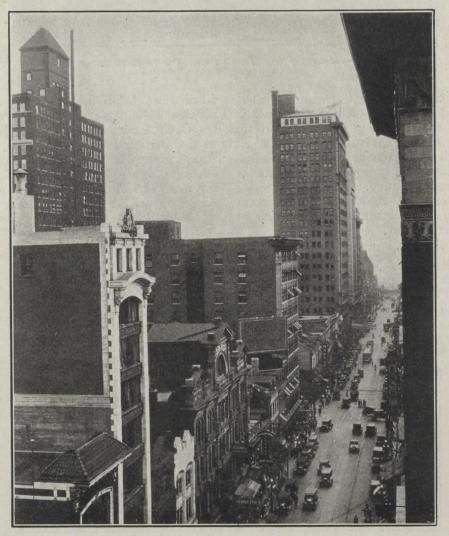
the abundance of fishing, the natural beauty of many parts of the province, and the easy communication attract yearly thousands of tourists, many of whom are permanent residents during the summer months. The Georgian Bay district, the Muskoka district, the Temagami district, the Kawartha Lakes, the Thousand Islands, and the Lake of the Woods are favourite resorts. Niagara Falls, of course, is of perennial interest to tourists. Many of the smaller towns along Lakes Erie and Ontario have an attraction for summer visitors. The government has recognized the necessity of preserving a part of this great national heritage of beauty for the free use of the public and has set apart the Algonquin and Quetico National Parks for their use. The former has an area of about 2,700 square miles and the latter about 1,700 square miles of virgin forest. Each of these parks has numerous lakes and streams which abound in trout, bass, and other fish, while the forests are alive with moose, deer, beaver, and other animals, and hundreds of wild fowl and birds, enjoying an earthly paradise without fear or trembling of being killed by man.

The rivers and streams abound in trout, bass, pickerel, and maskinonge, while certain sections of the province, such as Lake Nipigon, are celebrated all over the continent for the excellence of their fishing. The fame of the hunting grounds of Northern Ontario is widespread; moose and deer, bears, wolves,

otters, lynxes, foxes, and rabbits are abundant in the sparsely settled districts.

Cities and Towns.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It has a population of over 600,-000 and is the largest city in the province and the second most important manufacturing and commercial centre in Canada, being exceeded only by Montreal. Its excellent railway and water transportation facilities and its cheap hydroelectric power contribute to facilitate production, and its location in the centre of the most populous province of Canada gives it an advantage from a marketing standpoint. The industries include the manufacture of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, iron foundries, machinery, agricultural implements and a



A glimpse along Yonge Street, Toronto, the principal thoroughfare of that city.

variety of other products. Toronto is also an important financial and publishing centre. The city has many educational institutions, including the University of Toronto with its affiliated colleges; a Provincial Normal School, and several Collegiate institutes. Within the city limits are several spacious public parks, one of which is the site for the Canadian National Exhibition, the largest annual exhibition in the world. It is held during the last week in August and the first week in September and the annual attendance is about 2,500,000. Exhibition Park, which flanks Lake Ontario, has an area of 350 acres. The 100 permanent buildings in it represent an ex-

penditure of \$20,000,000. Toronto is also an important inland shipping point during

the season of navigation.

Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is picturesquely situated on the Ottawa River. The population of the city is about 125,000. The Parliament Buildings and other government buildings give an air of dignity to the city. Millions of dollars have been spent in beautifying the city, which is regarded as one of the most beautiful in North America. The city is also an important centre for lumber and the manufacture of pulp and paper. Cheap electric power is plentiful, generated from water power within the city limits and the adjacent districts;

St. Thomas, Niagara Falls and Stratford are important manufacturing and commercial centres.

**Historical.** Previous to the Confederation of Canada in 1867 the territory now known as the Province of Ontario was known as Upper Canada.

Southern Ontario, the oldest-settled part of the province, was first settled by Loyalist Britishers who came from the New England States, when the allegiance to Britain was renounced. Immigrants from other countries followed somewhat slowly for several years. In certain counties of the province—particularly Glengarry and Lanark—the early settlers were nearly all from Scotland. The newer parts of South-



A typical high school in Ontario.

ern Ontario were settled chiefly from other settlements within the province, but there has also been a considerable migration from other countries. Very few people have ever come direct to Ontario from France, but in several localities there are large settlements of French-Canadians from the Province of Quebec.

The first British settlers wished their new country to be administered by British law, and this was one reason for the division in 1791 of the old Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. A Legislative Assembly was granted to each. On September 17th of that year the first Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark

(Niagara). The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members. In the following year, York (now Toronto) was founded, and in 1796 the seat of government was moved there from Niagara.

During the tenure of office of Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, from 1792-1796, the second migration of Loyalists began. By the year 1812, the population of Upper Canada had increased to about 75,000, scattered along the frontier from Lake St. Francis to the Detroit River. During the war of 1812-14 Upper Canada was the scene of many conflicts, and later of internal strife incident to struggles for responsible government. It is now a great province, with full control of all provincial matters, energetic and progressive in its social, political, and industrial life.



A pretty Miss and pretty flowers—a home garden in Western Ontario.

in fact, Ottawa claims to have as cheap electric power as any place in the world. The average cost for domestic use is less than one cent per kilowatt hour. Ottawa is the seat of the University of Ottawa and one of the Provincial Normal Schools.

Hamilton has a population of over 140,000. It, too, has a highly picturesque location at the base of a mountain which marks the end of Lake Ontario. Its rolling and planing mills, iron, implement, and stove works, its furniture, sewing machine, glassware, and boot and shoe factories are important. Surrounding the city is one of the most productive fruit districts in North America. At Hamilton is one of the Provincial Normal Schools.

London, Windsor, Brantford, Kingston, Kitchener, Peterboro, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Guelph,



## **MANITOBA**



Provincial Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In the year 1912, Manitoba, until that time in shape almost a perfect square, was extended northward to the 60th parallel, and northeastward to the shores of Hudson Bay, making it a maritime province. As now constituted it comprises 251,832 square miles

—more than twice its former size.

The first prairie steppe runs northwesterly through the province and occupies about one-half its agricultural area. On the west and southwest about onequarter of the province lies within the second prairie steppe. The boundary between the two steppes is marked by a series of elevations—Pembina Mountains, Riding Mountains, and Duck Mountains, in the province itself, and the Porcupine Hills on the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Standing by themselves in the southwestern part of the province are the Turtle Mountains. The surface of the first steppe is generally flat prairie, that of the second is more rolling, but on the whole there is little difference. The principal lakes lie within the first steppe, which has an elevation of about 800 feet above sea level. The surface of the northeastern part of the province is very diversified, rough and broken, with frequent bogs and marsh land.

Manitoba has the largest lakes in the prairie belt. The largest are Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, and Dauphin, all draining to the northeast through the Nelson River into Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, with a length of 260 miles and an average width of 30 miles, is the most important of the four. Receiving, as it does, the Saskatchewan River from the west, the Red River from the south, and the

Winnipeg River from the east, it is the centre of the drainage system of Manitoba. All the Manitoba lakes are very shallow, even Lake Winnipeg in no place exceeding 70 feet in depth. This is accounted for by the fact that they were at one time the centre of an ancient lake—known to scientists as Lake Agassiz—which covered about three-quarters of Manitoba and extended into the United States to the south, into Ontario on the east, and as far west as the eastern boundary of the second prairie steppe. When the waters declined, the south central portion of the province was left covered with deposits of clay and silt, now covered with a generous layer of black vegetable mould, which is very productive.

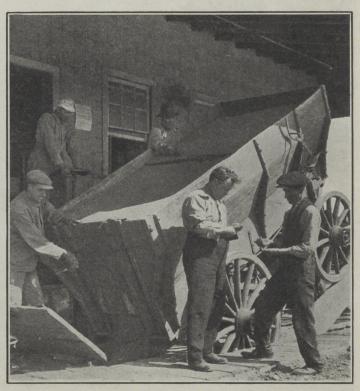
The Red River, which rises in the United States and after a course of 700 miles flows into Lake Winnipeg from the south, is the best known river in the province. From the west it receives the Assiniboine River, which rises in Saskatchewan. At the junction of the two rivers is situated the city of Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan River flows into Lake Winnipeg from the west. The Winnipeg River, with its tributaries, the Whitemouth and Bird Rivers, drains the southeastern portion of the province. There is no dearth of lakes and rivers in Manitoba. The banks of the rivers are usually edged by ribbons of tree growth.

The soil of Manitoba is a deep rich mould, especially rich in the wide valley of the Red River. In the extreme west and on the higher levels it is somewhat lighter, but still very productive.

Climate. The climate of Manitoba is delightful at certain seasons and very healthful at all times of the year. The spring and autumn are long and invigorating, the summers are warm, and the winters cold and bright. The heaviest rainfall is in June and July. Seeding begins usually early in April. The frost which escapes from the ground liberates sufficient



Cutting a field of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat.



Delivering wheat at a country elevator.

moisture to give a good start to vegetation, and the rains and warm sun of June and July promote rapid growth until the crops are brought to maturity. annual precipitation averages about 20 inches. Good water is found in abundance almost everywhere.

Agriculture. Fertile soil, sufficient moisture, and plenty of sunshine combine to give Manitoba its place

as an agricultural province. For a long time it has been famous as a productive grain-growing country. The world's finest wheat standard is "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." But it is not only as a graingrowing province that Manitoba has become well known; it is an important live stock and dairying country. There is an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. These possess unusual nutritive qualities, and cattle grazdant production of cultivated grasses, clovers, and other leguminous plants is an important factor in stock raising and dairying. The very fast growth makes it easy to raise summer forage, either for pasture or for hay. During recent years a large acreage has been sown to sweet clover, which has proven of very great value as a pasture crop. The large crops of oats

and barley that can be grown form one of the great natural advantages of the province for the raising of live stock of every kind. Manitoba produces the largest amount of

Many Manitoba farmers are growing corn year by year satisfactorily. Flax, rye, peas, potatoes, and turnips are among the other important crops.

Manitoba is advancing rapidly as a dairy province. The annual aggregate

barley in Canada.

value of dairy products is over \$14,000,000. There are 58 creameries with a combined output of about



A young Canadian gardener looking over the onion crop.

ing on them require much less "finishing" than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. Besides the natural wild grasses that grow



Beauty in a Manitoba garden-almost every variety of flower can be grown on the Canadian prairies.

Hog raising has been very profitable in Manitoba, and for the same reason that all other branches of live stock are profitable. The stockyards are not in the control of the packing houses, so that the Manitoba farmer has an open market. Sheep raising pays exceptionally well.

Fruit growing has made progress. Besides the small fruits that grow in abundance, orchards of apples and plums have been successfully cultivated. The larger fruits, however, are not grown on an extensive scale. Bee-keeping is making great progress, and there is a considerable demand for Manitoba honey due to its purity and flavour. In one year the honey production has amounted to over 10,000,000 pounds. In Manitoba and the other western provinces most of the farm products are marketed by co-operative organizations, the largest of which is the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Manufacturing. Although Manitoba is mainly an agricultural country, the growth of manufacturing has been in recent years surprisingly rapid. Winnipeg is the fourth manufacturing city in the Dominion. Large machine shops are found in several centres.

Meat packing is an important industry and there are several large flour mills in the province. Lime burning and brick and tile making employ many hands. Wire fencing, leather goods, carriages, and farm machinery in general are also manufactured. Other extensive manufactures are clothing, cigars, biscuits, and soap. An abundance of generous water power in the province is helpful to manufacturing. The power available from the rivers and waterways is estimated at 3,309,000 horse-power of 24 hour flow, while the estimated horsepower of ordinary six months flow is 5,-345,000. Less than 400,000 horse-power has so far been harnessed.

Mining. The most important metalliferous areas are those near The Pas



A striped gopher. These little animals are plentiful on the prairies.

and in Central Manitoba. In the first of these, copper, zinc, and gold are the chief metals; in the second, gold-quartz mining is carried on. In Southeastern Manibota occurrences of tungsten, molybdenum, tin, etc., are known. In Northern Manitoba rich mineral

deposits have been discovered and extensive developments have been made at the Flin Flon and Sherridon mines. Building stone of a very superior quality is quarried at Tyndall, east of Winnipeg. Stone from these quarries was used in the interior of the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, and in the construction of other large buildings in various parts of Canada.

Forests. In the eastern and northern parts of Manitoba there are 75,000 square miles of forest land from which the supplies for several lumber mills are drawn. The products of these mills are chiefly for local consumption. There is one pulp and paper mill in the province

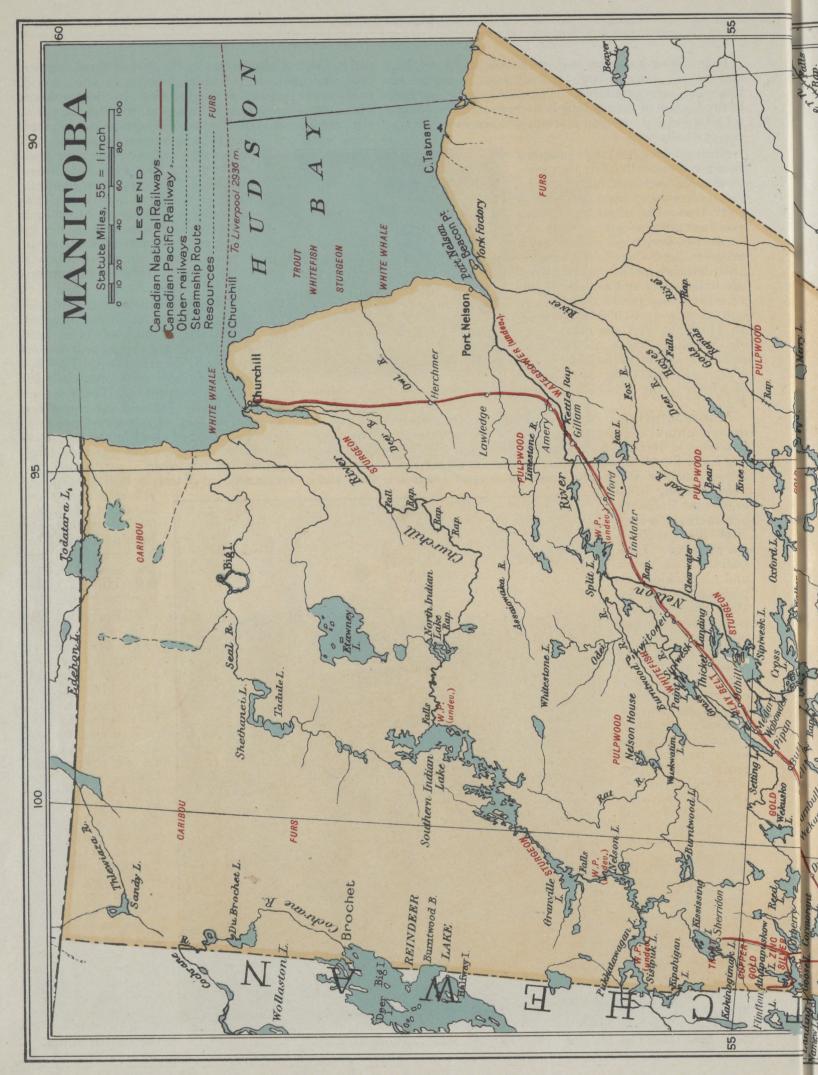
with a capacity of 250 tons of newsprint per day. The principal species of wood used in the forest industries are spruce and jackpine, but there are large quantities of poplar and white birch, used mostly for fuel, and a certain amount of wood for other purposes.

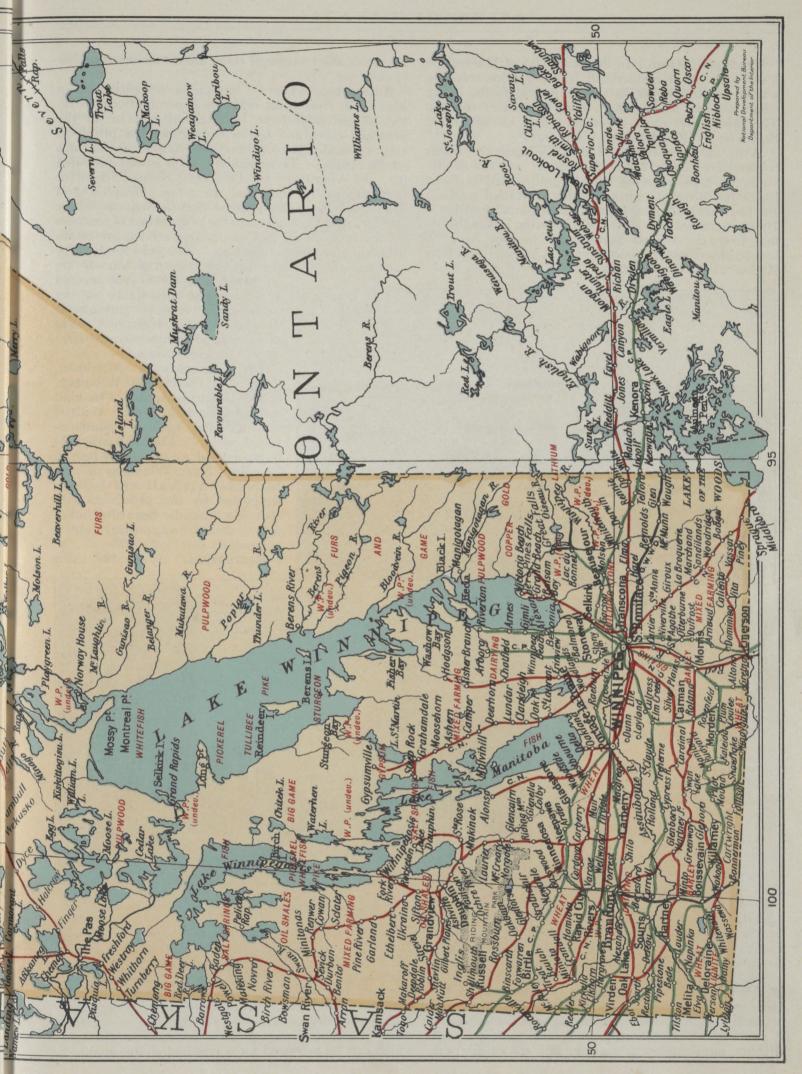
It is estimated there are about 2,440,000,-000 feet of timber in Manitoba available for commercial use and about 73,250,-000 cords of pulpwood, posts and fuel.

Fisheries. Lake Winnipeg is the most important fishing ground in the province, although Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis furnish considerable quantities of fish, and as the northern portions of the province become more accessible by the opening up of new roads and lines of railway, it will be possible to market at a profit the fish abounding in the larger lakes of that section of Manitoba. Pickerel is the most important fish caught in the inland waters for the commercial markets, followed by tullibee and whitefish. Large shipments are made to buyers in the United States.



Ploughing on a Manitoba farm.





**Transportation.** In the early days of Manitoba's history the chief methods of transportation were by wagon or Red River cart over prairie trails, or by steamboat, scow, or canoe, along the water courses. The chief water route was from points in the United

States on the Red River to Winnipeg.

With the exception of Lake Winnipeg the water routes have largely fallen into disuse, and the prairie trails are rapidly giving way to graded and surfaced highways. Steam railways serve all settled parts of the province, radiating from Winnipeg in all directions. By connections at various points traffic is handled to and from the United States, and another outlet is secured by transfer from rail at Fort William and Port Arthur to the Great Lakes.

A summer scene on Lake Winnipeg.

Railways in Manitoba have a mileage of about 4,300, consisting of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hudson Bay Railway, and the Great Northern Railway. Branch lines are built from time to time as the development of the province requires.

Population. According to the Dominion census returns, the population of Manitoba was, in 1881, 52,260; in 1891, 152,506; in 1901, 255,211; in 1911, 461,630; in 1921, 613,008; in 1926, 638,000, and the latest official estimate places it at over 663,000. British-born population largely predominates.

Government. The government of Manitoba is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an Executive Council of seven members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 17 members of the House of Commons and 6 Senators. There are 177 organized municipalities, including cities and towns. A considerable area in the north and east is as yet without municipal organization, but school districts

are established wherever there are a sufficient number of children.

Education. There is one public school system in Manitoba, free to all religious denominations. Collegiate institutes have been established in all the principal cities and towns throughout the province, and in addition continuation classes at various smaller places. Technical education is well provided for. In Winnipeg is the Provincial Normal School for the training of teachers. Brandon, Dauphin and Manitou have well-equipped normal schools, where special attention is given to the preparation of teachers for the rural schools. Consolidated schools are established in a number of districts. The vehicles used for carrying the children to and from the schools are

protected, and are heated in cold weather. The attendance in the consolidated schools throughout the province and Western Canada shows a decided improvement over

the old district system.

The University of Manitoba, situated in the city of Winnipeg, is the oldest institution of its kind in the Canadian West. With it are affiliated various denominational colleges. The Medical School is recognized as one of the best in Canada. Near Winnipeg is the Manitoba Agricultural College, supported by the province, with spacious grounds, beautiful buildings, modern equipment, and a competent teaching staff.

Recreation. About 100 miles



Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, the largest city of the Prairie Provinces.

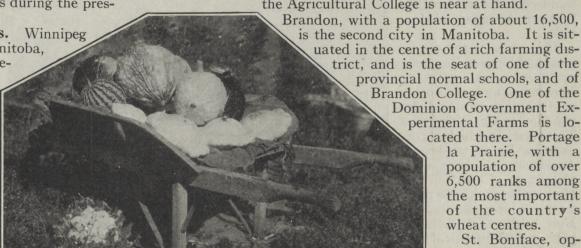
northwest from Winnipeg lies the Riding Mountain National Park a beautiful reserve covering 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland country dotted with charming lakes, which rises to the well-known Riding Mountains. The park is a natural home for big game and abounds with moose and deer. Fine bathing beaches and good fishing provide opportunities for outdoor enjoyment, while free camp-sites and areas for summer cottages which can be procured for a nominal charge make it

possible for hundreds to enjoy the benefits of a free, outdoor life at comparatively slight expense.

Considerable numbers of elk, moose, and jumping deer are found in the province, and in the forests and hills the bear, wolf, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals have their haunts. Prairie chickens are the principal native game birds, and the hunter finds no dearth of wild ducks and geese on the lakes, rivers and ponds during the prescribed season.

Cities and Towns. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, and the eastern gate-

way city to the great Sixty years West. ago a mere trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a population of about 200; to-day it is a centre of industry and trade with a population of about 200,000. Its situation at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and at the entrance to the



Some products from a Manitoba garden.

great prairie country is peculiarly favourable. It is, in consequence of this situation, one of the principal commercial and distributing points in Canada. Only about one-eighth of the arable land of Western Canada has as yet been brought under the plough, yet it is due to the opening up of this one-eighth that Winnipeg has grown from the little trading village to the substantial city it now is. The abundant water power

near at hand, which provides electric power at a very cheap rate, is one of the main reasons for the progress of the city and has made it an important manufacturing The largest abattoirs in Western Canada are in Winnipeg. The city is one of the principal financial centres in Canada. The new Provincial Legislative Building is a very attractive edifice. The buildings of the University of Manitoba are in Winnipeg, while the Agricultural College is near at hand.

> Dominion Government Experimental Farms is located there. Portage la Prairie, with a population of over 6,500 ranks among the most important of the country's

> > wheat centres.

St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg on the Red River, is the centre of Roman

Catholic interest in Western Canada, and a manufacturing city. Selkirk, Dauphin, Transcona, Neepawa, Souris, Minnedosa, Morden, Carman, Stonewall, and Virden are among the more important of many towns from which are shipped the farm products of the sections where they are located.

A Maritime Province. Although Manitoba is located in the centre of Canada, and almost in the



There are shady roads on the prairies as this scene at Portage La Prairie proves.

centre of the Continent of North America, it is still a maritime province with a long coast line on salt water. This is due to the fact that Hudson Bay cuts so deeply into the northern part of the continent and for several hundred miles its coast line forms the boundary of Manitoba.

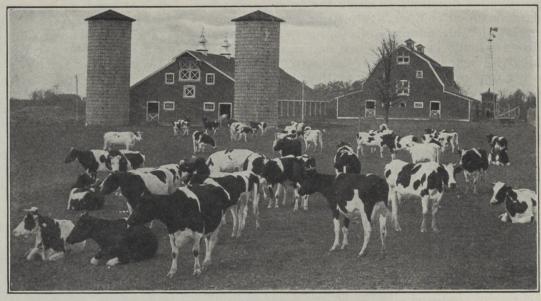
This access to the sea, by means of Hudson Bay, may prove of great value to Manitoba and the other western provinces, and also to the great Northwest Territories in which settlement has hardly yet begun. A railway has been completed to Churchill, on Hudson Bay, which is nearer to Liverpool than is

New York. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,036 nautical miles; from Churchill to Liverpool it is 2,936 nautical miles. If the Hudson Bay route proves feasible for any considerable portion of the year its effect upon the trade channels of North America and the world will be very outstanding.

In addition to a maritime outlet by means of Hudson Bay, Manitoba possesses, in the region lying between the early-settled part of the province and the Bay, immense resources of timber, water powers, minerals, and some agricultural land.

About one-sixth of the available horse-power of Canada's rivers is located in Manitoba. Already this natural resource is being used to furnish cheap power, heat and light.

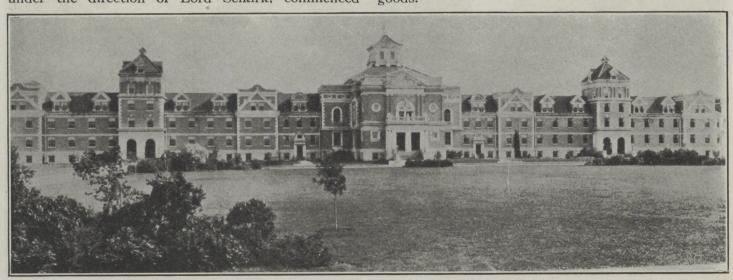
Historical. Manitoba was created a province on July 15, 1870. The name Manitoba is a contraction of the Cree word Manitowban, and is said to mean the God that Speaks. The first white men to see the Red River, in what is now the Province of Manitoba, were Pierre Gaultier de Varennes La Varéndrye and his sons, about 1732. The first established white settlement in Western Canada began in the early part of the 19th century when a group of Scottish families, under the direction of Lord Selkirk, commenced



Dairying has become an important industry in Manitoba and also in the other Western Provinces.

farming along the Red River, close to where the city of Winnipeg now stands.

The growth of Manitoba and of the other provinces of Western Canada has been one of the great romances of modern times. Sixty years ago Western Canada was, with the exception of a few settlements, practically virgin territory. There were no railways to link that part of Canada with the eastern provinces until the early eighties. Today there are thriving cities and towns where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox-trails of 60 years ago. Today there are schools and churches within walking distance of almost every farm home. Today there are telephones, radios and every modern convenience linking communities over vast distances. The hardy pioneers of Manitoba and the other Western provinces have seen civilization step into the West and the wilderness swept out. Those who still survive have seen in a few decades Canada take its place as the principal wheat-exporting country of the world and the second largest producer of wheat, over 90 per cent of which is grown in the Prairie Provinces, which also contribute substantially a variety of other farm products and manufactured goods.



Main Building, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

## SASKATCHEWAN



Provincial Legislative Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

N shape Saskatchewan is an almost perfect oblong, the United States and the Northwest Territories forming its southern and northern boundaries, while on east and west it adjoins Manitoba and Alberta. Its 251,700 square miles lie in the very centre of Canada's

prairie land, covering an area larger than that of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, combined. The province is just about half as wide as it is long, its extent along the 49th parallel being 390 miles and its length north and south 760 miles.

The western part of the second and the eastern part of the third prairie steppe are in Southern Saskatchewan. North of the rolling prairies are extensive forest tracts, thinning off as the northern boundary of the province is approached. The North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, both of which have their source in the Rocky Mountains, the Qu'Appelle, and the Carrot are the chief streams, intersecting the province from west to east. The Qu'Appelle runs its whole course through a rich agricultural country, and the scenery along the river is very beautiful.

The southern part of this province is very like the adjoining section of Manitoba—a more or less gently rolling prairie, generally bare of trees, except for the groves which have been planted by settlers. In some districts the rainfall is light, but modern methods of farming, and, in a few cases, irrigation, have en-

abled the settlers to grow wonderful crops.

A little further north are the park lands; and well they deserve that name. Even here there is much

useful not only in providing fuel, but also in sheltering the house and live stock, and to some extent the crops, from the wind. Here there is usually heavier rainfall than in the south. The country is dotted with lakes and interspersed with creeks.

The soil is very fertile, and holds in store illimitable wealth for those who till it for the production of wheat and other grains, or who pasture their live stock upon the grasses which grow in luxuriance upon it. The soil in all of Saskatchewan is a rich loam, running from eight to twenty inches deep, usually over a chocolate clay subsoil. The moisture is well retained by this subsoil, so that crops are produced with less rainfall than would otherwise be needed.

The southern portion of the province is almost level. In other parts, the surface is undulating; near some of the rivers in the more hilly sections the soil becomes lighter, with some stone and gravel and areas of light

timber.

Climate. The atmosphere of Saskatchewan is clear and bracing. There is abundance of sunshine and usually enough of moisture. While the days in summer are frequently hot, yet the heat is generally tempered by a refreshing breeze, and the nights are invariably cool and pleasant. In winter it is decidedly cold, but the stillness of the air during the severe weather, together with the dryness of the atmosphere, make the winter season healthful and even enjoyable. The province has an elevation of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level, which ensures a clear and dry atmosphere.

Agriculture. Only a comparatively small part of the vast agricultural lands of the province has as yet been brought under cultivation. The land area of Saskatchewan reaches a total of 155,764,480 acres,



A prairie home and garden near Saskatoon. A few years ago this spot was "bald-headed" prairie land.

of which less than 50,000,000 acres are occupied. It is estimated that there are in the province over 94,000,000 acres suitable for agriculture, without

clearing forest land, etc.

With only a small proportion of its area under cultivation, the grain crops of Saskatchewan have exceeded 524,000,000 bushels in a single year. Wheat is grown to a greater extent than other grains. Oats are second in point of production. Of this cereal exceptionally heavy yields have been grown on well cultivated fields. Saskatchewan oats are a heavy

weighing variety, and when shown at world exhibitions have several times won the championship. Flax is an important crop. Barley is extensively grown, and while much of it is exported, the largest amount is used at home in feeding cattle



Dairying is now one of the most important branches of agriculture in Saskatchewan.

and hogs. Rye and other small grains usually bring good returns to the farmer, and are useful in crop rotation. Corn in many places has proven successful. The erection of silos in connection with well appointed farm buildings indicates the growth of dairy farming in the province. Alfalfa is a crop of some importance, particularly in the irrigated districts.

The chief conditions which contribute to the success of grain growing in Saskatchewan are: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growing than is furnished by the districts farther south.

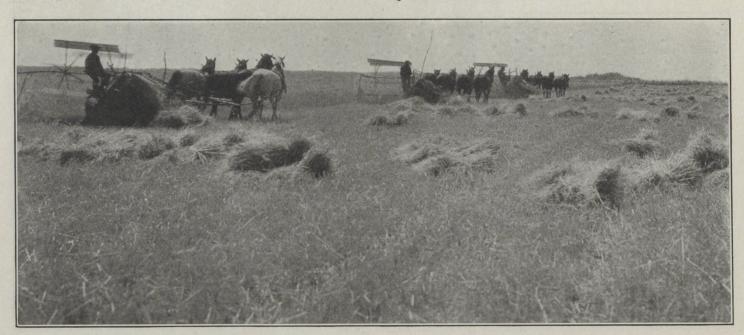
For countless centuries great herds of buffalo roamed the prairies which are now Saskatchewan,

feeding on the nutritious native grasses, and taking shelter upon occasion in the deep valleys or the lightlywooded park lands. The buffalo have passed away, except for certain numbers in captivity in national parks, and the prairies which supported them have either been brought under cultivation for the growing of crops, or are now used as pasture for domestic animals.

The southwestern portion of Saskatchewan was for many years regarded as "ranch" country—a land adapted to the raising of large herds of beef cattle

which roamed the prairie summer and winter. Swift Current, Maple Creek, and Medicine Hat, across the boundary in the neighbouring Province of Alberta, were famous 'ranching centres long before wheat raising in a large way had become

established in Saskatchewan. The great ranch, covering many square miles of territory and supporting thousands of cattle, has, to a large extent, passed away, being crowded out by the advance of grain farming, but the cattle industry in Saskatchewan is still important. Instead of a few large herds there are now thousands of small herds owned by individual farmers, and, while beef cattle are still produced, the raising of milch cows for dairy purposes has become a very important industry. Canadian live cattle in limited quantities are shipped to the British Isles, and it is a reasonable expectation that with the opening of the shorter Hudson Bay route the cattle of Western Canada will play a larger part in supplying the markets of Europe. Cheese and butter of fine quality are produced and the surplus sold in other provinces or exported to Great Britain.



More than half of the wheat produced in Canada is grown in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Although tractors and automobiles are extensively used in Saskatchewan, there are still more than a million horses in the province, most of them in use upon the farms. There are also considerable numbers of sheep and swine, and poultry raising has become an important industry. Saskatchewan turkeys furnish Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for thousands of families living far from the plains of Western Canada.

Mining. Lignite coal deposits occur mainly in the southern portion of the province. The area that is best known is the vicinity of Estevan. The Belly River formation on the northwest extends along the Alberta frontier, and comprises an area of about 1,500 square miles. Valuable deposits of refractory clays also are worked in the south as well as deposits of natural salts of the alkalis, chiefly sodium sulphate. There is still a large area of territory, believed to be

There are numerous lakes in Saskatchewan and the other Prairie Provinces, which make good bathing places in the summer months.

metalliferous, to be prospected in the north.

Forests. The forest district of Saskatchewan lies north of Prince Albert, and extends over an area of about 50,000 square miles. Spruce, larch, jack-pine, white and black poplar, and white birch are the most common trees. Much of this timber is used for railway ties and to meet the demand of the farmers and settlers throughout the province. In the northern section of Saskatchewan the Dominion Government

has set aside a number of large areas as forest reserves, not only with the purpose of conserving the timber supply, but also of keeping up a permanent supply of water.

Fisheries. There are many lakes and rivers, which abound in fish of various kinds. These not only provide food for the settlers, but also are valuable for export purposes. The industry is proving of constantly increasing value. The principal fish are whitefish, pike, and sturgeon, but pickerel and trout are also caught.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is not as yet one of the important industries of Saskatchewan, although there are many flour and oatmeal mills, and the making of cement and bricks is coming more and more into prominence. Foundries and machine shops are also found at various points.

Fur Trading. The forests of the north still abound in fur-bearing animals, the principal being bear, otter, beaver, marten, wolf, and mink. Prince Albert and Battleford are the leading centres of the fur trade. The raising of foxes and muskrats on fur farms is becoming an industry of increasing importance.

Transportation. For nearly fifty years the main line of the Canadian Pacific has crossed the Province of Saskatchewan from east to west, about 100 miles north of the border of the United States. One of its more important branches is the "Soo" line from Moose Jaw to St. Paul, Minnesota. There are branch lines to Edmonton and Lacombe, Alberta—both progressive commercial points. The main lines of the Canadian National Railways also cross the province, with several branches tapping the agricultural centres and forming connection with the mar-

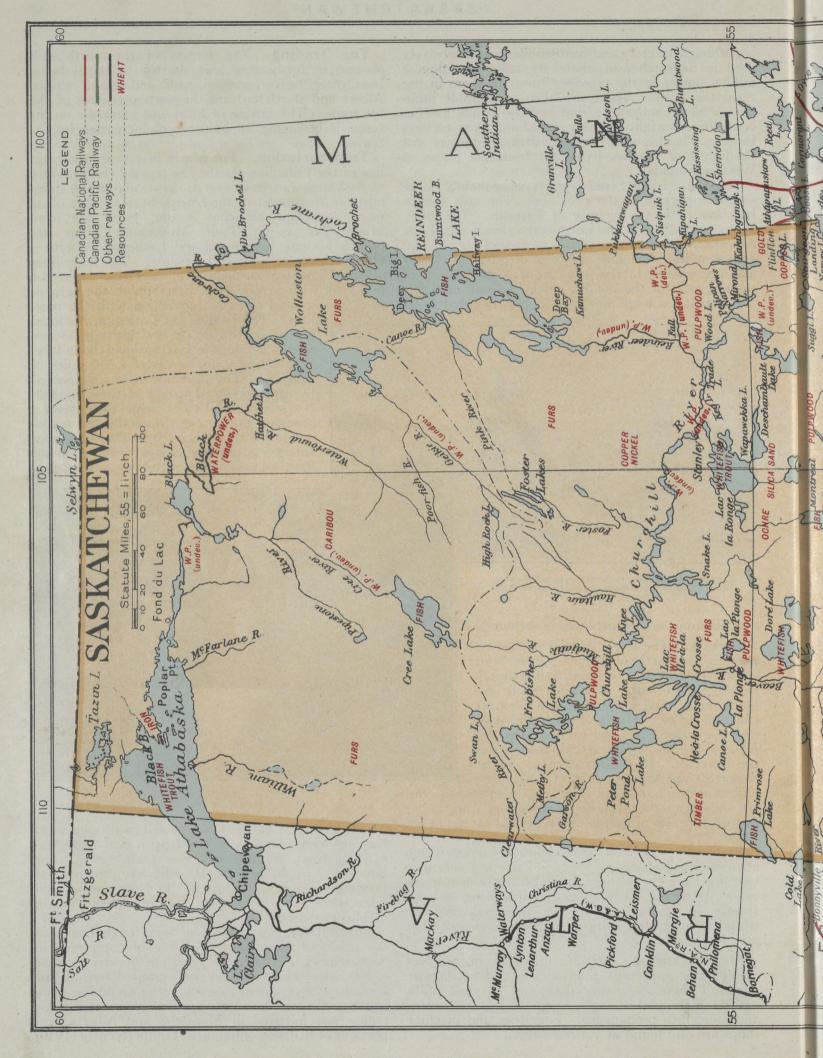
tural centres and forming connection with the markets. The lines of the Canadian National extend northward beyond latitude 53 and southward to the international boundary. Saskatchewan has now over 7,500 miles of railways. The province is so well-served by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways with their several branches that few of the established settlements are more than 10 to 20 miles from transportation; and new settlements do not have to wait long for railway advantages.

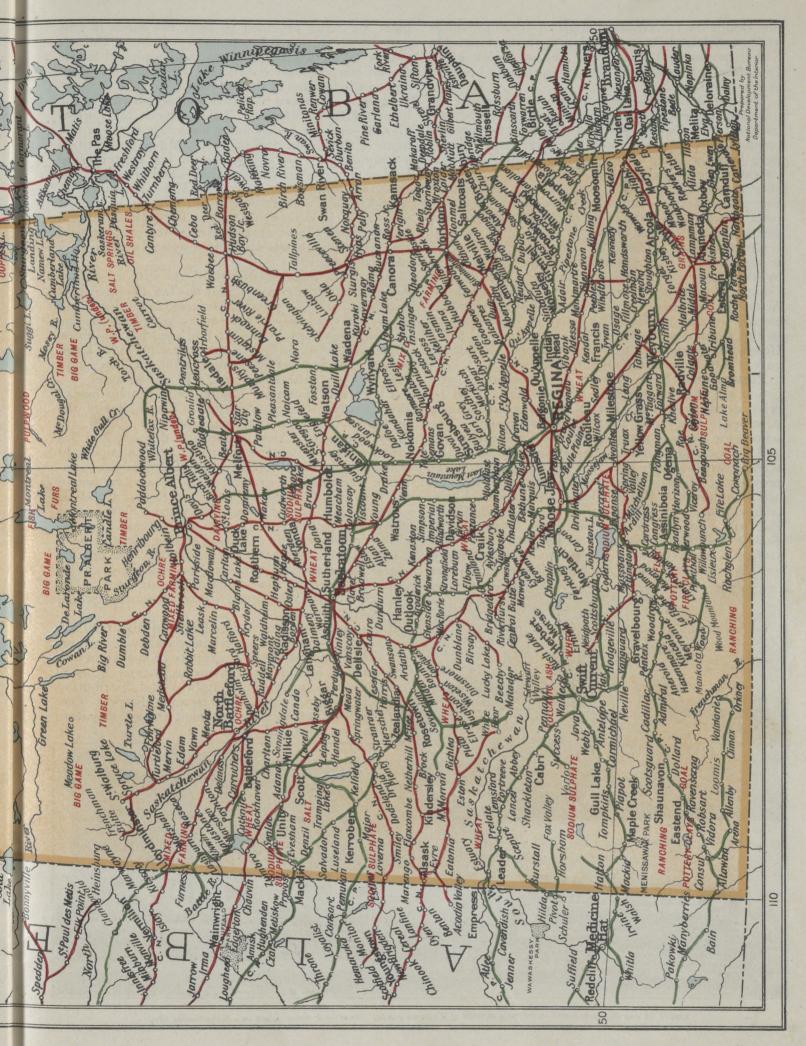


"Twilight and evening star"— York Lake, near Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

The Hudson Bay Railway is expected to afford a short haul to ocean shipping to the British and European markets from the Saskatchewan grain fields. The building of roads and bridges within the province has been taken up energetically by the Government, and large sums have been spent for this purpose, with excellent results.

Population. Settlement of farm lands has been the principal factor in the growth of population in Saskatchewan. For many years one-quarter sections—160 acres—of farm land were granted free by the Canadian Government to settlers who would live upon them and make certain improvements. A similar policy was followed in Manitoba and Alberta and portions of British Columbia, but quite recently (1930)





the Dominion Government lands in these provinces were transferred to provincial control. Lands in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are no longer given away free but are sold by the governments to settlers

at low prices.

The population of Saskatchewan according to the census taken in 1926 was 823,000, and it is now officially estimated at 867,000. About half the present population is Canadian born; the next largest group were born in other British countries, and the next largest in the United States. There is also a considerable population born in countries of Continental Europe and attracted to Saskatchewan by the opportunity to become farmers or otherwise share in the development of the province.

Government. The government of Saskatchewan is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, an Executive Council of seven members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 21 members of the House of Commons and six Senators. Municipal

government is being largely introduced.

Education. Both primary and secondary education are of vital interest in Saskatchewan and receive every attention. School districts are keeping pace with the rapid advance of settlement. schools are free and are supported by the Government and by local taxation. Collegiate institutes or high schools are found in every important centre of the province. Normal schools for the training of teachers are maintained at Regina and at Saskatoon. Large, commodious, and well-equipped school buildings are the rule, not the exception. The University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon is supported and controlled by the province. The grounds of the University are spacious, and additional buildings and equipment are being provided to meet the needs of this growing institution. In connection with the University is the Agricultural College, well equipped for its special purpose and conducting an admirable work among the farmers of the province.

Sport. Northern Saskatchewan is still largely the haunt of the sportsman. Lakes, rivers, and forests abound, and the keen hunter finds rare sport in this home of the fur-bearing animals. Moose and caribou are numerous. Elk are also found, but are protected by law in order to prevent their extermination. the south and centre, prairie chickens are numerous, while the prairie lakes and sloughs are the habitat of wild ducks and other wild fowl. The jack-rabbit and coyote roam almost everywhere on the prairies, and the graceful antelope may sometimes be seen at a respectful distance.

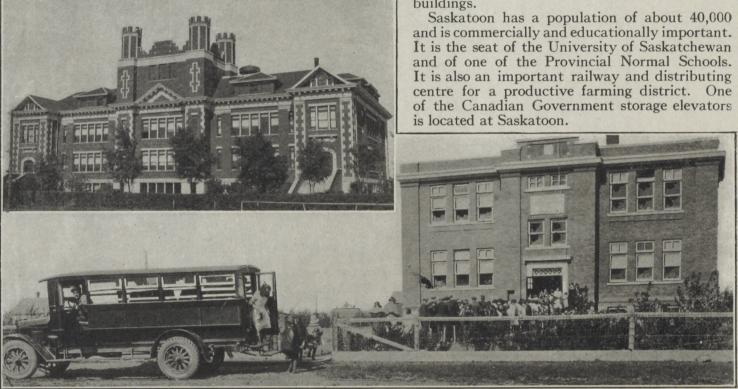
About 70 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert, in northern Saskatchewan, lies Prince Albert National Park, a wooded wilderness containing many lakes and streams which form connected waterways and canoe routes extending for hundreds of miles. The park is a natural home for wild life. Deer, moose, bear and beaver abound, while the lakes provide excellent fishing for trout, pike and pickerel.

Cities and Towns. Regina, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the capital of the province. Its population numbers over 40,000. is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and has direct railway communication with all the important points in the West. The beautiful Provincial Legislative Buildings are situated there, as are also one of the Provincial Normal Schools, and Regina College.

Moose Jaw, with a population of over 20,000, is an important railway point. It has extensive stockyards and flour mills. A large storage elevator with a capacity of about 4,000,000 bushels has been erected there, also a special equipment for cleaning grain, so

> that farmers may be sure of pure seed. The city is properly proud of its substantial school

buildings.



This is the way they go to school in the rural districts of Western Canada. (Inset)—A typical school in a Saskatchewan city.

Prince Albert has a population of about 8,000. The city contains large sawmills and flour mills. It is a centre for farm supplies and marketing, and for furtrading.

Yorkton, Melville, Estevan, Biggar, Kamsack, Humboldt, Melfort,

Shaunavon, Rosthern, Canora, Battleford, Assiniboia, Moosomin, Wat-Radville, rous, Indian Head, and Sutherland among the principal towns.

Historical —The name "Saskatchewan," signifying "swift current," is a corruption of a Cree expression. Indian It was originally applied to any swiftflowing stream, but the name soon became restricted by

A residential street in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan the whites to the one great river of the plains, the Saskatchewan, and was later given to one of the diversions of the old Northwest Territories and finally adopted by the province.

It was not until 1870 that the lands comprising the three prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories were acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company by the Dominion of Canada. Prior to this date, for a period of two hundred years, the history of Western Canada is the history of the fur trade. The history of Saskatchewan as a province began on September 1st, 1905. The first settlements in the present province were primarily offshoots from the Red River Colony, established by Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, in 1812. The chief fur-trading ports gradually became the nuclei of small villages, but there was hardly any attempt

at farming beyond raising a few vegetables and keeping a few head of cattle until the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in

the early eighties opened up Western Canada to the world and inaugurated a new era in the history of the Dominion.

As the tide of immigration set toward the West, it was inevitable that the Indians could no longer possess the whole country, and in seven treaties entered into

between 1871 and 1877 the Indians surrendered all right to the great fertile belt extending from the height of land west

of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains on consideration of annuities for chiefs, head men and braves, a sufficient number of Indian reserves for the various bands, and proper provision for supplying the Indians with agricultural implements and other necessary tools.

The Indians realized the value of the

heritage they were surrendering and spoke frequently and with much eloquence of their rights as the ancient occupants of the soil, although recognizing that they must agree to the new order of things. "The sound of the rustling of the gold is under my feet where

I stand," said one famous chief with prophetic insight. 'We have

Second Avenue, Saskatoon, one of the principal streets of the city, which is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan.

a rich country; it is the Great Spirit who gave us this.'

The immense extent and great possibilities of the fertile plains of Western Canada soon became widely known. The ease of prairie travel encouraged settlers in the early eighties to establish themselves many miles from the railway, but as soon as these settlers had wheat, oats, barley and other farm products to sell, and other things to buy, the clamour for more railway lines became general throughout Western Canada.



A glimpse of a section of Moose Jaw, one of the most important railway and distributing centres in Saskatchewan.

## ALBERTA



Provincial Legislative Building Edmonton, Alberta

A LBERTA is the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces. The rectangular form of the province is broken by the dovetailing of British Columbia into the southern half of the western side along the crest line of the Rocky Mountains. It is a great

sloping plateau covering an area of 255,285 square miles. In length it is 760 miles from north to south, and in width varies from 400 miles to less than half that distance. The Rocky Mountains, that magnificent range, the scenery of which is unsurpassed in any part of the globe, forms more than half of the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. The province contains three district territorial belts—southern, central, and northern.

Southern Alberta. Rolling, treeless prairie lands extend from the international boundary to 100 miles north of Calgary. For a distance of sixty miles the western side of this area is of foothill character. Throughout this southern area the altitude is high and the rainfall generally somewhat light. Ranching is still followed in this section of the country to some extent, but much of the open grazing land has been converted to grain-growing and mixed farming. Irrigation is employed quite extensively, and the principal alfalfa areas of Western Canada are in this territory.

Though most of the big ranchers have sold their land, it must not be supposed that cattle ranching in Southern Alberta is a thing of the past. It still flourishes, especially among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where the rancher knows that in addition to his own land the cattle can still roam over many a grassy slope not yet appropriated by the homeseeker. The life on such a ranch is delightful, and in the most

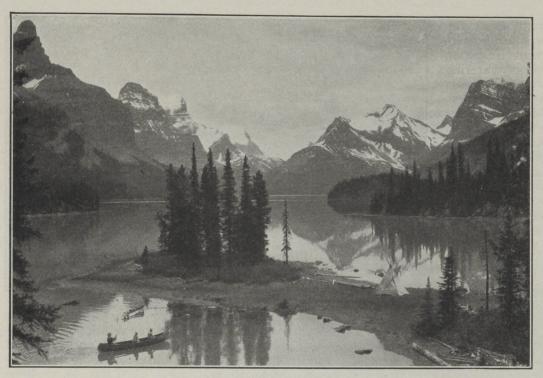
the prairie all winter, as the grass dries into nourishing hay where it stands. They can, however, be kept in better condition by extra feed; and so the ranchers cut prairie hay for winter use. In recent years irrigation has facilitated the raising of record crops of grain and vegetables, especially alfalfa. Even without irrigation and by a system of "dry farming," which really means farming by conservation of moisture, all the small grains will thrive, and many millions of bushels are now annually grown on tracts formerly given over entirely to the feeding of herds of cattle and horses.

Central Alberta. The park-like territory extending from the Red Deer River northward, including the basin of the North Saskatchewan, to the height of land between that river and the Athabaska, constitutes the central section of Alberta, and in surface conditions and soil-a rich black loam, practically inexhaustible in its capability for producing a variety of crops—is very much like that of Central Saskatchewan. It is well watered and has important resources in timber, chiefly poplar and spruce. The soil is very fertile, and while wheat, oats, barley and flax yield abundantly, the practice of mixed farming is general and characteristic. The excellent fodder provided by the natural grasses of the prairie is supplemented by heavy crops of timothy and other tame fodders, resulting in favourable conditions for dairying and stock-raising. The active assistance of the Federal and Provincial Governments has placed the butter-making industry on a sound foundation. The Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge are a constant source of assistance to the farmers of the province.

Northern Alberta. In the lands of the northern section there is an agreeable diversity, open prairies lying close beside lightly and heavily wooded areas. Timber lands increase, and the great tracts of spruce and poplar are very valuable. Railways now serve a wide area of this section of the province, in which the



Home of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his farm and ranch, Pekisko, near High River, Alberta. (Inset)-Characteristic photo of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales



One of innumerable beauty spots in the Canadian Rockies-Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park.

The Mountain Area. The mountain area of Alberta lies mainly in the southern part of the province, and includes the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, with abrupt slopes and irregular surfaces, deeply cut by canyons and ravines. There are many passes through the mountains, the most important of which are the Crow's Nest, traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Kicking Horse, through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific enters British Columbia, and the Yellowhead, through which the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways proceeds on its way to the Pacific coast. Alberta is world-famous for its mountain scenery, Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper, and other points being visited by many thousands of tourists every year.

Drainage. Three great drainage systems receive the waters of Alberta. The Peace and Athabaska Rivers, flowing into the Mackenzie system, drain the northern part of the province. The greater part of the central and southern area is drained by the Saskatchewan River, the two branches of which unite in the Province of Saskatchewan and eventually reach Hudson Bay through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River. The chief tributary of the North Saskatchewan is the Battle River, while the South Saskatchewan is fed by the waters of the Bow, Red Deer, and Belly Rivers, the Belly in turn being fed by the Little Bow, Old Man, and St. Mary Rivers. The Milk River flows for over one hundred miles through the province and joins the Missouri in the State of Montana.

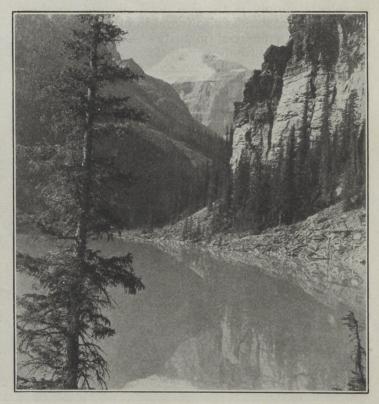
In the southern part of the province the lakes are numerous, but shallow, and are full or almost empty in accordance with the rainfall. The central portion contains many large lakes, but it is in the northern part that the largest bodies of water are found. The largest of these, Lake Athabaska, is 195 miles long, while Lesser Slave Lake is 60 miles long. The total area of the northern lakes is estimated at 2,210 square miles.

Climate. Distance above sea level has much to do with the variations of climate in the province, as has also the great extent of the land area. Alberta

is delightfully healthful throughout its length and breadth, the country drained by the Peace River, in the northern portion, being reputed to have as warm summers as the valley of the Saskatchewan, 300 miles farther south. This territory and that of the Athabaska River valley have every reason to be considered of great promise for agriculture and ranching. The "Chinook" wind, especially in the southern section, is depended upon to carry off the snow, permitting cattle and horses to graze outdoors all winter. This wind is a current of air moving from areas west of the Rocky Mountains which reaches the prairie as a dry, warm wind. This influence affects the climate of the

whole eastern slope of the Rockies, and makes agricultural development possible for a great distance northward. There are few blizzards or violent storms of any character, and the winters are, for the most part, seasons of enjoyable temperature. The warmth of summer never becomes a sweltering heat.

Agriculture. Two-thirds of the population of Alberta look to the soil for a living. It is estimated that there are about 85,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the province, only about ten million of which are under cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and other crops are produced in large quantities.



Lake Louise and Mt. Lefroy, Banff National Park, Alberta.

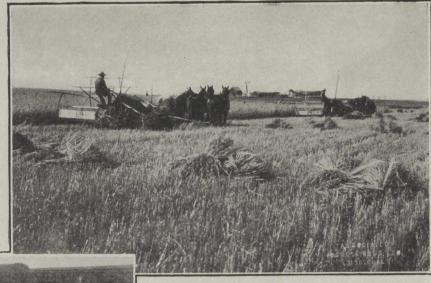
Alfalfa is extensively cultivated, especially in the irrigated lands in the southern section of the province. Important irrigation enterprises, which are capable of watering an area of over 1,000,000 acres, are operating in districts tributary to Calgary, Lethbridge, Bassano and Medicine Hat. Mixed farming and dairying are features of the central section. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry are raised successfully and in considerable numbers.

Mining. Great deposits of bituminous and lignite coal have been discovered in



Alfalfa is grown very successfully under irrigation in Southern Alberta.

these beds, it is believed that over 25,000 square miles are underlaid with this mineral. There can be no shortage of fuel in Alberta for ages to come. About seven million tons of coal are mined annually, and the mines are equipped for an output of fifteen million tons. Natural gas, under heavy pressure, is found at many points throughout the province, and is extensively used for power, fuel and light. The most productive source of Canada's petroleum supply is the Turner Valley in Southern Alberta. Petroleum is also found in other parts of the province in commercial quantities. The output of clay and stone in the province is valued at about \$1,000,000



Cutting wheat, one of the principal crops grown in Alberta.

yearly. There are large salt deposits in the northern part of the province, and immense beds of tar sands are found on the Athabaska River.

Forests. Building material and fuel in large quantities are procurable in the forests of Northern Alberta, for the timber lands extend hundreds of miles on the north side of the Saskatchewan River. Poplar.

birch, lodgepole pine, jack-pine, white and black spruce, Douglas fir, balsam and larch are among the trees contained in these great forest belts. South of the North Saskatchewan the timber is principally cottonwood and poplar, except in the foothills and river valleys, where considerable spruce is found. Saw mills are located at various points. There are about 86,650 miles of forest in the province, over 26,000 square miles of which have been set aside as forest reserves and Dominion parks. One of the most important functions of the forests in Alberta is the protection of the watershed of many large rivers which rise in the Rocky Mountains.



Dairy cattle in Alberta. Millions of dollars in revenue are returned to farmers in Alberta annually from dairying.

**Fishing.** The immense lakes of Northern Alberta are heavily stocked with fish, the most important being whitefish and pike. Trout and pickerel are also abundant. Most of the catch is used for local con-

sumption, but there is some export.

Fur Trading. Fur trading is still an important industry in the northern section of the province, with Edmonton as the centre. The fur-trader derives considerable revenue from otter, mink, ermine, wolverine, marten, badger, squirrel, bear, fox, wolf, and lynx.

Manufacturing. There are several large manufacturing establishments in the province. Abattoirs and meat packing plants are located at Calgary and

at Edmonton, and at other places throughout the province there are flour and saw mills, brickyards and tile works, iron works, cement works and stone quarries. Medicine Hat, on account of its great supplies of natural gas, has become a considerable manufacturing centre.

Transportation. The Canadian Pacific Railway was the first to pierce the lofty Rockies, and its lines run from Medicine Hat and the east through the Crow's Nest and Kicking Horse Passes. Two other great passes are the Yellowhead and Peace River, which, first traversed by daring travellers, have since been made highways of traffic. The main line of the Canadian Pacific runs east and west through Calgary, and from there a branch runs north to Edmonton and another south to Macleod and Leth-

bridge. From the Edmonton branch there are two off-shoots, starting at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Other branches diverge from the main line at different points, extending into the newer districts.

Two through lines of the Canadian National Railways connect Edmonton with Winnipeg, Port Arthur and other principal centres in the East and with Vancouver and Prince Rupert in the West, passing through Jasper National Park in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, one of the largest and most beautiful national parks in the world. Canadian National lines also extend to Calgary from the east and north, and there are also extensions westward into the coal fields. Other branches of the Canadian

National System traverse the central portion of the province and link with lines to all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Northern Alberta Railways, operated under the joint management of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, have two lines from Edmonton, one running through the Peace River country as far as Hythe, a distance of 440 miles, and the other to Waterways, a distance of 300 miles. These railways, built principally for colonization purposes, have opened up extensive areas of fertile agricultural country. The Government of Alberta is also spending large sums in the building of roads and bridges, especially in the newer and less settled

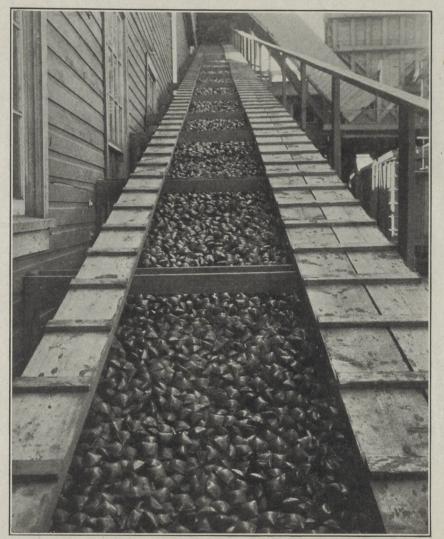
parts of the country. On the rivers and lakes of the northern section stern-wheel steamers ply during the summer months.

Population. The population of Alberta is estimated at 646,000. Migration from Eastern Canada, the British Isles and several of the European countries has accounted for the rapid increase in the population of the province in recent years.

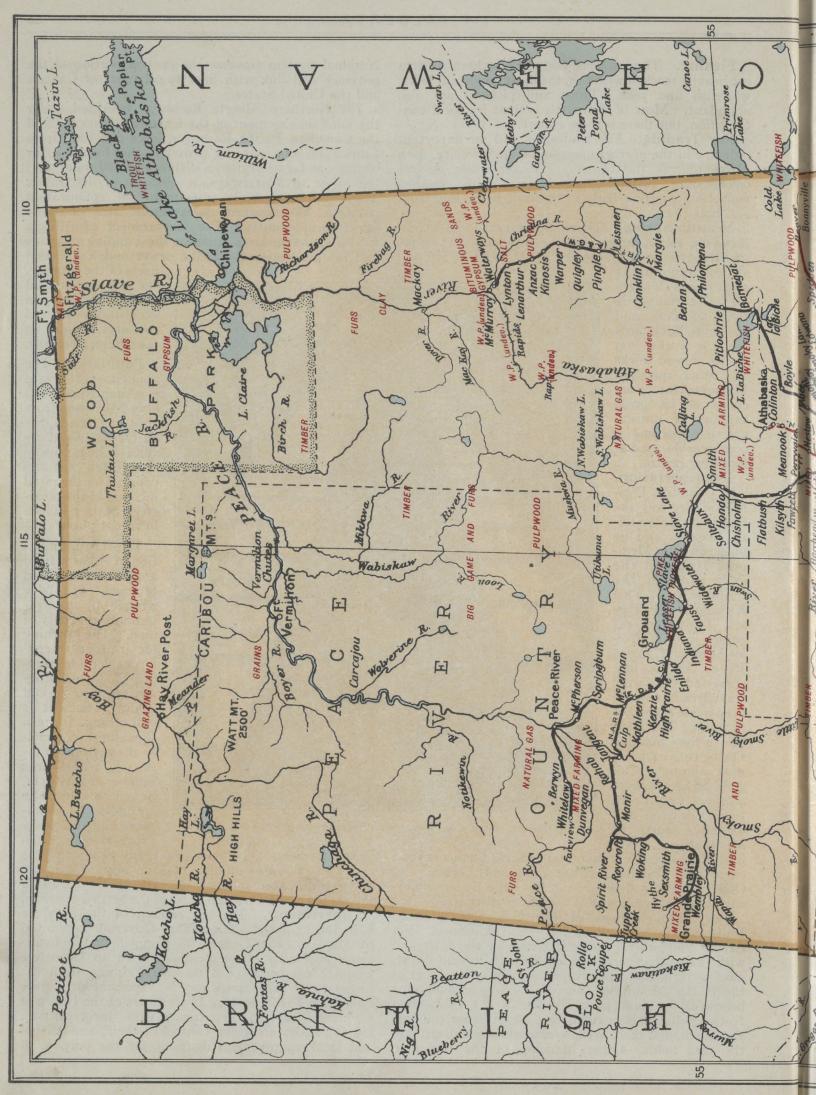
The transformation of Alberta from a wilderness to a land of homes has been wrought by an extraordinary diversity of men. The ranching life at first attracted a considerable number of young Englishmen, and the Old Country element is still strong. Eastern Canadians, especially those from Ontario, migrated in large numbers to Alberta. Settlers from the United States are numerous, and make progressive and pros-

progressive and prosperous farmers. There are also many Scandinavians and a considerable number of French and Germans. Settlers of other nationalities are to be found in thousands in the northern parts of the settled districts.

Government. The government of the province is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 60 members, with an Executive Council, composed of 8 members, chosen from the Legislature. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 16 members of the House of Commons and 6 Senators. After incorporation, municipalities are given control of their local affairs, and local improvement districts, for the purpose of



Coal ready for shipping at an Alberta mine. There is an abundance of coal in Alberta.





maintaining roads and accomplishing other work for the welfare of the people, are established throughout

the rural sections.

Education. Liberal assistance in providing primary education is afforded by the Legislature, and high schools have been opened at all the leading centres. At Edmonton there is a well-equipped university. Alberta College, a Methodist theological training school, the Presbyterian Theological College, and other denominational institutions are affiliated with the university. Normal schools for the training of teachers are in operation at Calgary and Camrose. Technical schools are conducted at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

Schools of agriculture are established at different points in the province for the purpose of educating the farmers' sons and daughters in the best methods to adopt in carrying on farming and household operations. There are also nine demonstration farms in the province, and an agricultural faculty in connection with the uni-

versity.

Recreation. The Dominion Government has set aside large areas in the Canadian Rockies to be preserved and maintained for the free use of the people as National Parks. In Alberta there are three great reservations, covering together over 8,000 square miles and containing the most outstanding scenery of the eastern slope of the Rockies. Waterton Lakes National Park, in the southern part of the province,

is a beautiful reserve of 220 square miles. Rocky Mountains National Park, in the Central Rockies, covers 2,585 square miles, and contains medicinal hot springs, two famous resorts—Banff and Lake Louise—and Alpine scenery of striking grandeur. Good motor highways connect these parks with all parks of the province. Jasper National Park, in the Northern Rockies, is an extensive region still mainly in its natural state covering 4,200 square miles. Rocky Mountains National Park with an area of 2,585 square miles is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Jasper National Park is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways; both parks have, therefore, excellent railway service. The

Federal Government maintains in these parks good roads and trails, free camp sites, and many recreational facilities for the convenience and enjoyment of visitors.

On the prairies of Alberta there are three national animal reserves, fenced enclosures for the preservation

and increase of nearly extinct native species.

At Buffalo Park, Wainwright—in a fenced enclosure covering nearly 200 square miles—the government maintains a herd of wild buffalo numbering approximately 5,000 head, which roam under natural conditions almost as they did in the days of the early settlement of the West when their numbers totalled countless millions. This noble species had practically

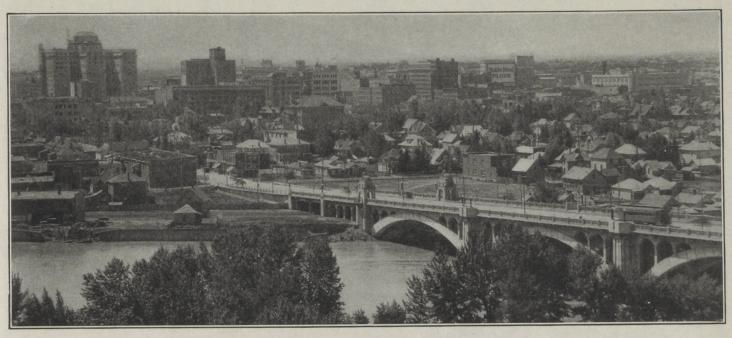
Fishing in Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

disappeared from Canada but, under government protection, has been brought back from the verge of extinction and its persistence seems now practically assured. Visitors are allowed to motor through the enclosure and are often able to come within a few yards of a grazing herd. Elk Island Park. near Edmonton, contains another buffalo herd of nearly 1,000; as well as fine herds of elk. At Memiskam, in Southern Alberta, there is a smaller reserve for the preservation of antelope, another interesting native species now fast disappearingina wild state.

Cities and Towns. Edmonton, the capital of the province, with a population of about 70,000, is the centre of northern traffic, and two transcontinental railways make it an important distributing point.

The territory to the south also contributes to its prosperity. Edmonton is finely located on a table-land 200 feet above the North Saskatchewan River, and has a bird's-eye view of this beautiful valley. It has many large manufacturing plants, in particular flour and saw mills and meat packing plants. The city operates all its own public utilities. The Provincial Legislative Buildings are distinguished for their beauty, and Alberta University is also imposing in architecture.

Calgary, the chief city of the southern district and the principal business centre of the province, is well located in the valley of the Bow River, a tributary of the South Saskatchewan. It is a centre for wholesale



A bird's-eye view of Calgary, the commercial metropolis of Southern Alberta.

trade, and its commercial importance is increasing with great rapidity. Calgary now has about 75,000 inhabitants while in 1911 the population was 43,704. Fifty years ago it was a mounted police outpost and ranchers' rendezvous. Several manufacturing establishments have their plants there, including meat packing plants, railway car and locomotive shops, oil refineries, flour mills, harness factories, lumber mills, and brick and cement works. Its buildings are constructed largely of the grey sandstone found in the vicinity. One of the Provincial Normal Schools is located there. It is the door to the magnificent scenery of the Rockies, and enjoys a large tourist business. Natural gas is largely used for fuel.

Medicine Hat, the centre of what was formerly the finest kind of ranching country, in which all kinds of farming are now being carried on, has a population of about 10,000. Bricks and sewer pipes are extensively manufactured. The city is one of the most impor-

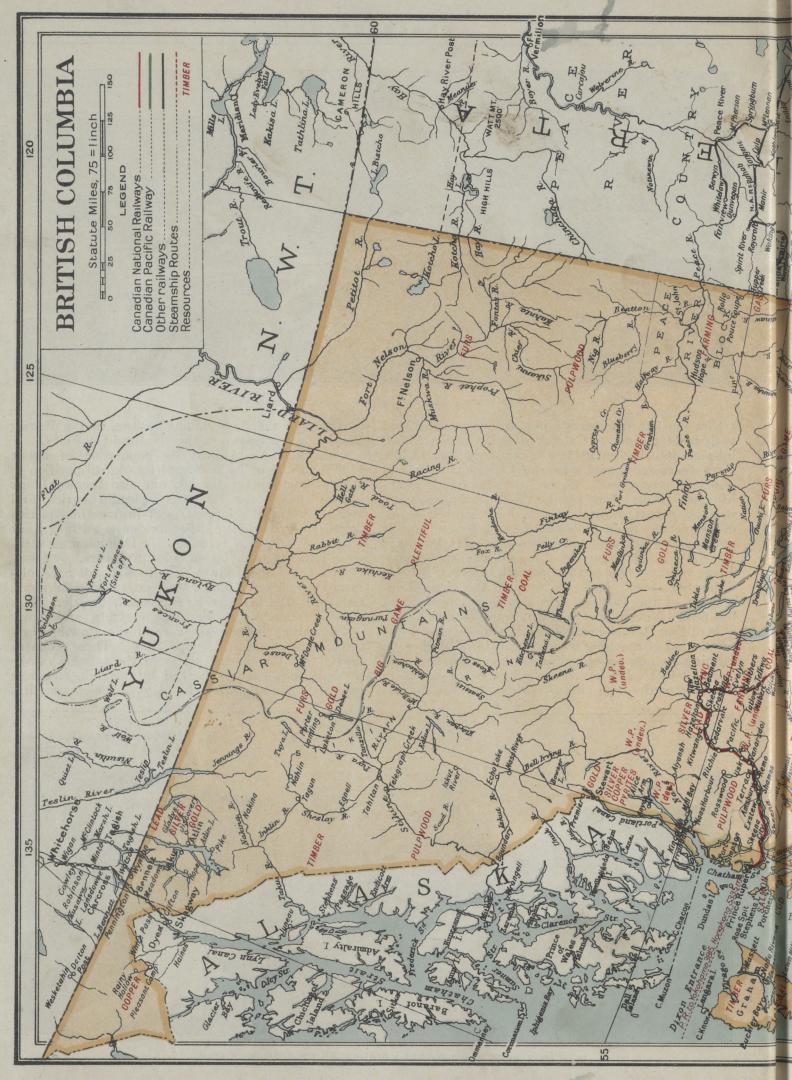
tant among the flour milling centres of the British Empire, and is known as the "Natural Gas" city.

Lethbridge has gained its population of about 12,000, not alone by reason of its central position in a great coal-mining district, but also because of its railway advantages and its splendid agricultural area. One of the longest steel bridges in America crosses the river there. Lethbridge is an important centre of irrigation farming. A Dominion Government experimental station is located there.

Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller, Ponoka, Macleod, Edson, Blairmore, Lacombe, Pincher Creek, Raymond, Stettler, High River, Taber, Vegreville, Hanna, Olds, and many other active centres, take care of the growing commercial needs of the population. These country centres are the market-places of the farmers of the province, and each is marked by its grain elevators for handling and storing the crops of the community.



Jasper Avenue, the principal street in Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta.





# BRITISH COLUMBIA



Provincial Legislative Building, Victoria, British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is one of the largest provinces of the Dominion, its area being estimated at 355,855 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle, 760 miles from north to south, with an average width of over 400 miles, lying between

latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska; on the north by Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and on the east by the Province of Alberta.

The province is traversed from south to north by four principal ranges of mountains—the Rocky and Selkirk Ranges on the east, and the Coast and Island Ranges on the west. The Rocky Mountain Range preserves its continuity, but the Selkirks are broken up into the Purcell, the Selkirk, the Gold, and the Cariboo Mountains. Between these ranges and the Rockies lies a valley of remarkable length and regularity, extending from the International Boundary line along the western base of the Rockies, northerly, 700 miles. West of these ranges extends a vast plateau or tableland with an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level, but so worn away and eroded by watercourses that in many parts it presents the appearance of a succession of mountains. In others it spreads out into wide plains and rolling

ground, dotted with low hills, which constitute fine areas of farming and pasture lands. This Interior Plateau is bounded on the west by the Coast Range, and on the north by a cross-range which gradually merges into the Arctic slope. It is of this great Interior Plateau that Professor Macoun said: "The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible.

The Coast Range is a series of massive crystalline rocks, averaging 6,000 feet in height, and a mean width of 100 miles, and descends to the Pacific Ocean. The Island Range,

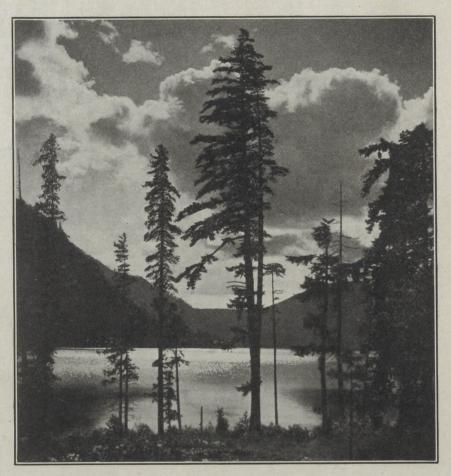
supposed to have been submerged in past ages, forms the group of islands of which Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are the principal.

The multitude of islands and numerous large indentations of gulfs, inlets, and bays along the western side of the province are conspicuous features of the coast line, perhaps the most remarkable in that respect in the world. Only a survey of the map can give an idea of the countless indentations which occur, from the little bays and snug harbours to the long, large, deep sounds and inlets extending far inwards. Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the coast of the mainland are rugged in the extreme.

One of the most noticeable physical features of British Columbia is its position as the watershed of the North Pacific slope. All of the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, find their sources within its boundaries. The more important rivers are: The Columbia, the principal waterway of the neighbouring State of Washington, which flows through the province for over 600 miles; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long; the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace. These streams, with their numerous tributaries and branches, drain an area equal to about one-tenth of the North American Continent. The lake system of British Columbia is extensive and important, furnishing convenient transportation facilities in the interior. The area of lakes aggregates 2.624 square miles.

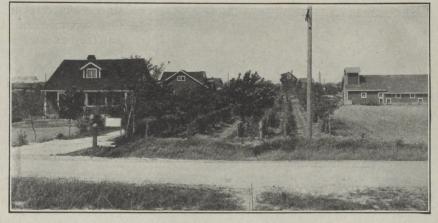
Climate. Varied climatic conditions prevail in British Columbia. The Japanese Current and the

moisture-laden winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the Coast and provide a copious rainfall. The westerly winds are arrested in their passage east by the Coast Range, thus creating what is known as the "Dry Belt" east of those mountains, but the higher currents of air carry the moisture to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing the heavy snowfall which distinguishes that range from its eastern neighbour, the Rockies. Thus a series of alternate moist and dry belts is formed. The climate of British Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions which are met with in European countries lying within the



Cameron Lake, Vancouver Island—Scenes such as this are numerous throughout British Columbia.

Temperate Zone. The climate of Vancouver Island, and the Coast generally, corresponds very closely with that of England; the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter. On the Mainland similar conditions prevail until the higher levels are reached, when the winters



A typical farm home in British Columbia.

are cooler. There are no summer frosts, and the heavy annual rainfall nearly all falls during the autumn and winter. To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Farther north, in the undeveloped parts of the province, the winters are more severe.

**Agriculture**. It is rapidly becoming recognized that ranching underworks the soil and grain-raising overworks it. Mixed farming is the great equalizer, and good results have everywhere followed the experiment of raising crops and live stock simultaneously. In British Columbia this combination proves extremely profitable, because of the extensive market for farm produce and for fruit of every description. Only within recent years have the immense possibilities of the province along agricultural lines been discovered. It is estimated that British Columbia has over 22,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, and

of this area about 3,000,000 acres are occupied and about 520,000 acres are sown to field crops. Seemingly sterile tracts, with the aid of irrigation, have been shown to be unusually well adapted to the cultivation both of fruits and cereals, though a large acreage is suitable merely for grazing. The fruit growers

of the province have won distinction by the size and flavour of their products, and the fame of Southern British Columbia as a fruit country is now world-wide. Apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums and cherries are grown to perfection; also strawberries, cranberries, and many other small fruits. It is generally acknowledged that fruit-packing in British Columbia has reached a high degree of excellence. The Okanagan and other interior valleys claim distinction in this.

Onions and celery are grown in large quantities. The demand for cereals in the province far exceeds the yield. Wheat, barley and oats are grown in many parts, as are hops, potatoes, carrots, and other

roots and vegetables.

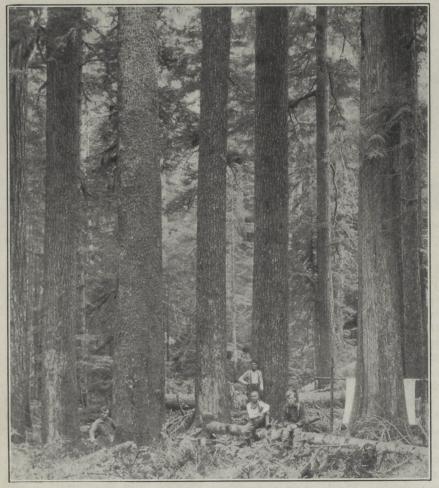
The large extent of pasture land makes dairying an important industry, and good prices are secured for all

kinds of dairy products.

The breeding of good cattle is a profitable venture. Sheep raising has been receiving more attention in British Columbia in recent years. Range flocks on pasture lands in the interior and smaller flocks along the coast are proving profitable. Poultry raising is attaining large proportions. The demand for hens,



A glimpse of some of the orchards in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, one of the most productive fruit-growing districts in the world.



There are thousands of square miles of forests such as shown in this picture in British Columbia.

ducks, and geese far outruns the supply, and eggs command a price that makes chicken-farming a steady source of income.

Forests. The forests of British Columbia are of an entirely different type from those of Eastern Canada, not only as to species but in character of growth. The moist, equable climate of the coastal region produces a luxuriant growth of conifers, such as Douglas fir, western red cedar, Sitka spruce, western hemlock,

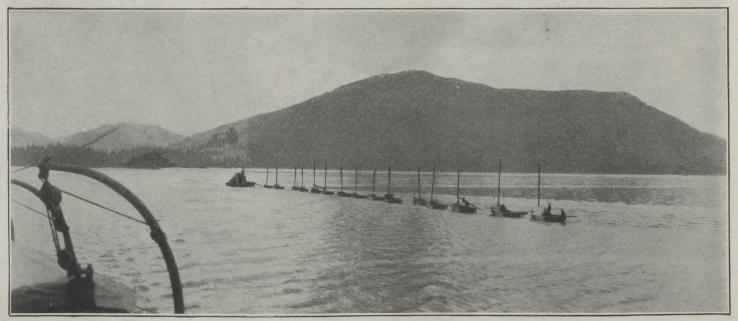
western white pine, yellow cypress and several species of true firs. The trees attain tremendous sizes and grow in dense stands which yield 20,000 to 100,000 board feet, and sometimes even more, per acre. Individual trees of Douglas fir, cedar and Sitka spruce are usually from 3 to 6 feet in diameter, and 150 to 200 feet high, but are frequently 9 or 10 feet in diameter and the fir is sometimes 250 feet in height. These huge trees, growing densely, produce a large proportion of lumber without knots. In the valley bottoms, broad-leaved maple, alder and huge cottonwoods grow.

To the east of the Coast range of mountains the climate is drier and there the forests are more open and the trees not so large. Western yellow pine, Douglas fir, Engelman spruce and western larch are the principal species in the southern portion of the interior. On the western slope of the Rockies and in the Columbia system of mountains, the precipitation is heavier and the forests resemble those on the Coast except that Engelman spruce replaces the Sitka spruce. On the higher slopes of the Rockies, Engelman spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine and Douglas fir predominate. In the northern interior white spruce and alpine fir are the principal trees.

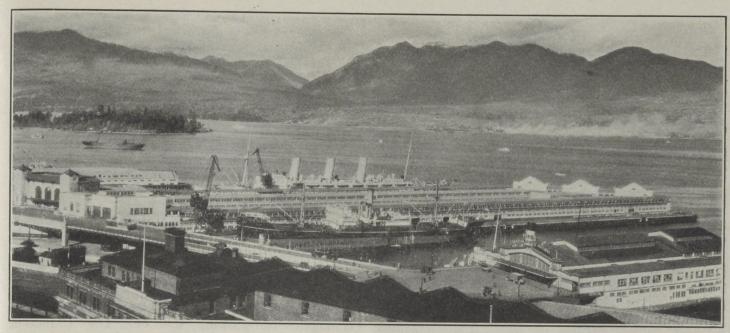
British Columbia is essentially a mountainous country and the agricultural land is confined to the bottoms of the valleys and the lower benches so that practically all of the 149,000 square miles of forested land is

destined to remain so. The forests reproduce readily, and the growth, especially in the regions of heavy precipitation, is very rapid, and though the large trees which have taken 200 to 500 years to grow may not be replaced, there is no reason why, with protection from fire, British Columbia should not continue to be a great wood-producing province.

About one-half of the lumber is exported, chiefly to the United States, but Japan, Australia, Great Britain



Off to the fishing grounds. The rivers and coastal waters of British Columbia are among the most productive fishing grounds in the world.



A section of the harbour, Vancouver, one of the most important seaports on the Pacific Coast

and China take large quantities. The Panama Canal has enabled British Columbia to ship her products to practically all the markets of the world, and considerable lumber is shipped to Eastern Canada by that route.

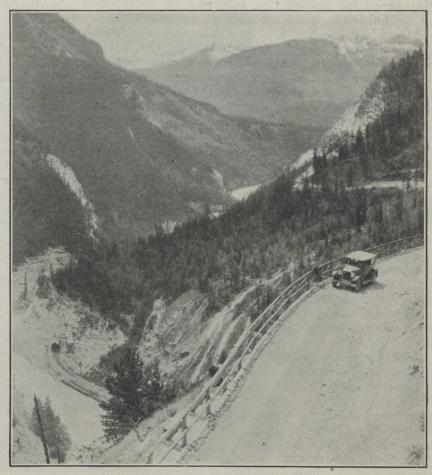
Mining. British Columbia is second only to Ontario in the value of the products of her mines. In 1930 minerals were produced having a monetary value of over \$71,000,000. The province is rich in gold,

silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal and iron. There is produced annually in excess of \$3,000,000 of gold, and more than 10,000,000 ounces of silver. Most of the silver produced is associated with other minerals and is recovered by the treatment of silver-lead-zinc ores and copper ores. It may therefore be expected to grow, as the mining of copper, lead and zinc ores expands. The copper production in one year has exceeded 100,000,000 pounds.

Coal has been mined for many years on Vancouver Island, and in 1898 the extensive coal deposits in the Crow's Nest Pass began to be developed, which, along with the manufacture of coke, have been an important factor in the smelting industry of the Kootenay and Boundary districts. It has been estimated that the undeveloped coal resources of British Columbia amount to about 40,000,000,000 tons. It has been estimated that there have been produced since the beginning of coal mining in this section of Canada some 77,000,000 tons. A considerable quantity of the coal that is mined is exported to the United States.

**Fishing.** The fishing industry is one of great importance to British Columbia. The province has for some time held first place in the value of her fisheries, and is responsible for nearly one-half of the entire production of the Dominion. The annual runs of the salmon, of which there are five species, resulted years ago in a large canning industry, and there is as well a considerable

trade in the shipment of fresh salmon. Over 30 years ago the very rich halibut banks began to be exploited, and the halibut fisheries, although now showing signs of depletion, still are of large proportions. At Prince Rupert, the centre of the halibut industry, is erected one of the largest cold storage plants in the world devoted exclusively to fish, whence the halibut, packed in ice, is shipped as far as the Atlantic seaboard. Herring and black cod form a



There's a thrill to motoring on roads a few thousand feet above sea level amid such scenery.

This is a view of Kicking Horse Canyon, Yoho National Park, British Columbia.



catch of flat and other fish, not previously Georgia Street, Vancouver, an attractive and important city on the Pacific Coast. marketed outside of the province. Whaling is carried on to some extent. Over 20,000 men are engaged in the

fishing industry, and the export trade is important Hatcheries for propagation purposes are established at a number of points throughout the province.

Manufacturing. The manufactures of British Columbia are mainly connected with the natural resources of the province. Lumber is manufactured, in all its forms, for home consumption and for export. Large smelters are in operation in the mining districts, while coke is extensively manufactured at Fernie and other centres. Pulp and paper are being increasingly produced. Salmon canning is one of the largest industries. There is a large sugar refinery at Vancouver. The total annual value of the manufactures of the province exceeds \$145,000,000.

Transportation. The province is well supplied with transportation facilities. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway enters British Columbia through the Kicking Horse Pass on its way to Vancouver. Another line of the same railway, entering the province by means of the Crow's Nest Pass, serves the Kootenay country and joins the main line, by several water connections, at Revelstoke. A branch line from Sicamous runs through the Okanagan Valley to Kelowna, one of the most productive districts in Canada.

The Canadian Pacific operates from Vancouver and Victoria a fleet of large and modern vessels to the Orient, calling at Honolulu, and has traffic arrangements with lines of steamers plying to and from Australia and New Zealand. The company has several ships which provide a regular service to points northward from Van-couver and Victoria as far as Alaska, including ports on the mainland and Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, and south to Seattle. There is also direct steamship connection from Vancouver and Victoria with San Francisco. The opening of the Panama Canal has proved of great advantage to the province. Steamers also ply on the navigable rivers and lakes in the interior of the

The Canadian National Railways enter British Columbia from the east via the Yellowhead Pass. From Red Pass Junction, one line runs 677 miles northwards to Prince Rupert, and one 488 miles southwards to Vancouver. From both lines the passengers have a splendid view of Mount Robson, the loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies. The line to Prince Rupert passes through a country rich in timber and other resources and romantic in its background of ancient Indian life. As it nears Prince Rupert the railway serves the great Skeena River fishing industry. By its southern line the railway assists the development of an extensive agricultural and lumbering country, sending out a branch from Kamloops to the Okanagan fruit-growing district. The Canadian National System has in operation a fleet of eight vessels linking the ports of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Prince Rupert with other Pacific ports and with Alaska and the Yukon, and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

From Victoria, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs as far north as Comox, and there is also a Canadian National line on the Island. The Pacific Great Eastern, owned and operated by the Provincial Government, connects North Vancouver with Fort George. Several portions of the province are tapped from the United States by branches of the Great Northern Railway.

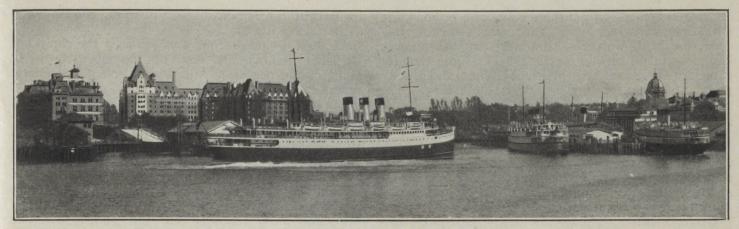
The British Columbia Electric Railway has radial lines extending from Vancouver to points in the West-minster district, and a suburban line from Victoria running through the Saanich district.

Population. At the time that British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, the white population numbered about 10,000. Since then there has been a steady increase, and the total population is now over 590,000. The majority of the population are Canadians or of British extraction, with several thousands of United States birth.

**Scenery.** A province so extensive and so wonderful in its physical features and environment naturally possesses as a great asset scenery on an almost unprecedented scale. It is won-



Golf can be played throughout the year in Victoria, British Columbia.



The harbour, Victoria, capital of British Columbia, situated on the most southerly point of Vancouver Island.

account of its great diversity. The travellers on the railways, particularly, are impressed with the Rockies and the Selkirks and the canyons of the Fraser and Skeena. The mountains tower aloft in vast cathedral domes and jagged spires and castellated keeps. They rise from deep-green wooded slopes, up and up, sheer into the sky, to end in soaring summits of white and gray, except when snow and ice and rock alike blush rosy in the setting sun. From the ledge where the railway runs, the traveller looks up to dizzy heights, then down to distant depths, where torrents green and white tear downwards to a distant sea. Now he speeds out across a deep cut gorge, and now beside a lake fantastically set among mirrored peaks. The huge walls close in, then fall back, leaving room for a broad and beautiful meadow. Plunging into another range,

the train runs a race with a foaming river, through solemn canyons where grotesque patches of purple and orange earth and rock are dotted with solitary pines. The scenery equals, if it does not surpass, the finest that Switzerland can afford, and it many times surpasses it in extent and variety. The mountains and the extraordinary river canyons, though the most impressive, are indeed, most attractive. British Columbia has "bits of rural England," the fiords of Norway, the table lands of the Andes, great rivers, noble lake expanses, extensive natural parks, mighty forests of giant timber, and a coast line that for extent and uninterrupted beauties has no parallel.

It has for the greater part a mild and equable climate which greatly enhances the enjoyment of the picturesque. Many thousands of tourists and holiday-makers visit British Columbia every year.

Recreation. Here, as in Alberta, the Dominion Government has set aside large areas as National Parks. Yoho Park, on the west slope of the Rockies, is a reserve of 507 square miles, containing two of the most exquisitely colored lakes in the world—Emerald Lake and Lake O'Hara—while the famous Yoho Valley with its magnificent waterfalls justly deserves its Indian name, "wonderful."

Kootenay National Park, lying south of Yoho Park, is a highway reservation, established to preserve national park conditions throughout the whole length of the beautiful Banff-Windermere highway,

the first scenic motor route across the Rockies. Glacier National Park is a charming reserve at the summit of the Selkirk mountains. These ranges are noted for their specially beautiful vegetation, their wild flowers, and abundant ice formations. The cedar, hemlock, fir and spruce grow together in the rich valleys, climbing in serried ranks to meet the blue ice which festoons with myriads of glaciers the high mountain walls. Still higher, whole summits are white against the blue sky.

British Columbia is rich in big game, fur-bearing animals, and game birds. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and mountain sheep and goats are conspicuous. Grizzly, cinnamon,



Mountain goats in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

and black bears, and panthers or mountain lions, are numerous. Beaver, otter, lynx, fox, marten, raccoon, muskrat, wolverine and wild cat are more or less plentiful in certain districts. The birds shot for game are ducks and geese, both abundant, and grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover, and snipe. The game fish, as distinguished from commercial fish, are principally trout, spring salmon, and steelhead, and are abundant throughout the province in their respective habitat. The physical configuration of British Columbia—its extensive mountain areas and lakes and river systems—lends itself particularly to splendid sports in the way of hunting and fishing and to the production of all kinds of game.

Government. The government of British Columbia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of 11 members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 14 members of the House of Commons and six Senators. Municipal

government has been largely introduced.

Education. The school system of British Columbia is free and non-sectarian. The Government assists in building a school house, makes a grant for equipment and pays a teacher in each district where ten children between the ages of six and sixteen can be brought together. In cities and rural municipalities liberal grants are made by the Government. Attendance at school is compulsory for children over seven and under 15 years of age. There are high schools at all the important centres, and the Government maintains two normal schools, one at Victoria and one at Vancouver, for the training of teachers, and also a Teachers' Training College for university graduates who wish to take up high school teaching. The University of British Columbia, supported

by the province, has magnificent grounds at Point Grey, Vancouver.

Cities and Towns. Vancouver, with its important rail and ocean connections, is the chief city in the province. It has an estimated population of 240,000. The city, situated on a peninsula which juts out into Burrard Inlet, has one of the finest natural harbours in the world. From its situation, it is the headquarters of the larger industrial interests of the province, which include lumbering, paper making, salmon canning, mining, sugar refining, and shipbuilding. It has many fine public buildings, including one of the provincial normal schools, and the new buildings of the University of British Columbia. Stanley Park, because of

its beautiful situation and giant trees, is a centre of

attraction in the city.

Victoria, 84 miles from Vancouver, is the capital of British Columbia, and rests on the most southerly point of the peninsula into which Vancouver Island tapers to the straits of Juan de Fuca. While it possesses some industries and is the headquarters of others, it is essentially a residential and social centre, to which the fact that it is the capital city adds much. Perhaps it would be difficult to find its parallel in America in respect to situation, environment and The Legislative Buildings, the most striking feature of the city upon entering the harbour, are by common consent looked upon as among the most beautiful and imposing on the continent. The buildings themselves contain fine collections of natural history, mineral, agricultural, and horticultural specimens and are an attraction of great interest to visitors. The population numbers about 40,000 and the city strongly resembles places in the Old World, beautiful gardens surrounding most of its houses. Three miles from Victoria is the fine harbour of Esquimalt, where there is a large dry dock. On Little Saanich Mountain adjacent to the city is erected the Dominion Observatory, which possesses the second largest telescope in use at the present time.

New Westminster, twelve miles from Vancouver and connected with it by an electric railway, has a population of 15,000. It is the centre of the rich farming section of the Westminster district, and from its situation on the Fraser River is naturally associated with the salmon canning industry. It is also largely inter-

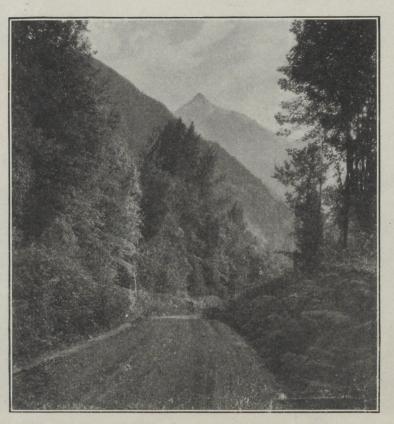
ested in the lumber business.

Nanaimo, popularly known as "The Black Diamond City," is the headquarters of the oldest colliery interests in the province. In the neighbouring country, fruit growing is carried on extensively, and diversified farming is increasing at a rapid rate. It has a fine

harbour and very picturesque surroundings, and is the centre of the herring industry. The population is about 10,000.

Prince Rupert is the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific division of the Canadian National Railways, and is an important connecting link between the far East and the far West. It is the headquarters of the important halibut and other fisheries of the north-western coast.

There are a number of other towns of importance, among the principal of which are Nelson, Kamloops, Fernie, Vernon, Revelstoke, Trail, Cranbrook, Cumberland, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Rossland, Grand Forks, Chilliwack, Duncan, Salmon Arm, and Port Alberni.



The Caribou Highway, near Rosedale, British Columbia.

# Yukon and Northwest Territory

The Yukon Territory, with an area of 207,076 square miles, embraces a triangular section of country between the watershed of the Mackenzie River and Alaska, extending from the northern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean. No part of it touches the Pacific Ocean, although at one point it is distant only thirty miles from tidewater. The Territory is part of the Rocky Mountain system and is generally mountainous, although there are many stretches of rolling country, with wide flats in the river valleys. The southern portion is drained by the Liard River into the Mackenzie, while the Yukon, with its tributaries, the Lewes, Pelly, Stewart, and Porcupine, drains the remaining portion into Bering Sea.

Climate. The nearness of Yukon Territory to the Pacific Ocean does not prevent the severe winters which mark the approach to the Arctic Circle. The winters are long, and the temperature at times falls very low. In the northern portion of the Territory the ground below the surface remains frozen throughout the year. From June to October the days are sunny, and the climate is delightful, permitting the growth of hardy grains and vegetables in the river valleys. In summer also the days are very long, in

Dawson City twenty hours.

Mining. The year 1897 marked the commencement of a stampede to the Klondike District of the Yukon Territory, famous as the Mecca of gold hunters. The discovery of silver at Keno Hill in the Mayo District brought the Yukon to the fore once more as one of Canada's richest mineral fields. Since then the total value of the output has been estimated to amount to over \$150,000,000. The principal industry is the mining of gold by means of various placer mining methods. Coal, copper, silver and other minerals are also mined in considerable quantities.

Agriculture. The Yukon Territory is not an

agricultural country, but nevertheless, owing to the long days, the intense heat of summer, and



Administration Building, Dawson, Yukon Territory.

rye, flax, potatoes, turnips, and other garden vegetables are successfully raised. Wheat is not a staple crop.

Forests. Much of the Territory is well wooded with fair sized timber. The principal trees are white and black spruce. The timber cut is used for home consumption. There are three large forest zones, and a treeless area along the Arctic slope.

Fishing. Fish in the waters of the Yukon Territory are numerous. Salmon, whitefish, trout, pickerel, and

pike are the principal fish caught.

Transportation. During the summer months the voyage from Victoria or Vancouver to Dawson, the capital of the Yukon Territory, is very attractive. At this time of year the Yukon River, on which Dawson is situated, is navigable for large steamers, 1,630 miles through the Territory and Alaska to Bering Sea. Skagway, at the head of tide-water in Alaska, has been connected by 110 miles of railway with Whitehorse, on the Yukon River, from whence the traveller can proceed down the river to Dawson. The greater part of the imports are taken into the Territory by boat down the Yukon during the summer season. The aeroplane is now used for the transporta-



Some of the loftiest peaks in the Rocky Mountains are in the Yukon Territory.

The aeroplane has to some extent supplanted the dog team as a medium of transportation for prospectors and surveyors in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

tion of passengers from distant points.

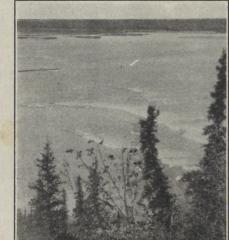
Population. The population of the Territory varies considerably with the varying fortunes of the mining industry. It is at present about 3,000.

Game. Many game animals are found in the Yukon, among them being moose, caribou, and mountain sheep and goats.

Government. Yukon Territory is governed by a Gold Commissioner appointed by the Governor General in Council, and a Council of three members elected by the people. The Territory is represented in the Dominion Parliament by one Member of the House of Commons. Educational affairs are managed by the Territorial Council, and good public schools are provided at suitable centres.

Cities and Towns. Dawson City, at the junction of the Yukon

and Klondike Rivers, is the capital of the Territory, and was founded in 1896. It has a population of about 1,000. A railway connects the city with Bonanza, 12 miles distant, and steamers connect with the outer world during the season of navigation. horse, the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, is the centre of the copper-mining district.



A glimpse of the Mackenzie River—One of the world's greatest rivers.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

That portion of Canada which stretches across the northern part of the continent from Yukon Territory on the west to Hudson Bay on the east, lying immediately north of the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, is known under the general name of the Northwest Territories. Its area is estimated at 1,242,224 square miles. The greater portion has never been adequately explored.

Along the shores of the Arctic Ocean and stretching far inland lies a country covered with a sort of Arctic grass, which has considerable nutritive value. South of this region are the forest lands, chiefly black spruce, white spruce, and larch.

In the western part of the Territories is the great water system of the Mackenzie, which includes the Athabaska and Slave Rivers, with Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. Great Bear Lake is fourth and Great Slave Lake fifth in size of the lakes of North America. The Mackenzie River and its lakes extend 1,460 miles north and south; with the addition of its tributary, the Athabaska, its length is 2,525 miles. The

large alluvial plains of its basin grow vegetables and even wheat; while trees a foot in diameter grow in its delta, within the Arctic Circle. There are but few people within the limits of the Territories, mainly trappers, Indians, Eskimos, and Hudson's Bay Company's employees.

The known natural resources of the



Musk Oxen thrive in the Northwest Territories of Canada

of available data discloses their presence in many forms and localities, and suggests the possibility of developing important industries based on them. It is significant that the Eskimos and the Indians have been able to sustain themselves for hundreds of years along the Arctic coasts and in the interior and that the general trend of northern development shows no

sign of halting at the borders of the Territories.

Northwest

tories include, in

addition to forests, a wide range of wild

life (the basis of an

extensive fur trade), minerals, water-powers and arable

and grazing lands.

While information

concerning the ex-

tent of these, re-

sources is far from

complete, a review

Terri-

The fur trade of the Territories has flourished for over 125 years and is to-day their principal commercial enterprise. Even before this trade had spread to any great extent, the whaling industry was prosecuted in Hudson Bay and Arctic waters, but it has fallen away during the last halfcentury.

The mining possibilities are receiving much attention and it is freely predicted that the mineral wealth of these regions may shortly become the principal source of enterprise. Known minerals include coal, oil, gas, gypsum, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, mica and other occurrences. Water-power resources are

extensive and widely spread.

The arable lands are limited to favourable localities in Mackenzie District. Extensive grazing areas are found in all three Districts. These grazing lands have supported millions of caribou as long as the white man has had any knowledge of them. Large herds of muskoxen also found pasturage in the northern parts and the American bison formerly ranged as far north as the

west end of Great Slave Lake. utilization of these natural grazing lands for the raising of domesticated or semi-domesticated reindeer, musk-oxen or other hardy grazing animals suggests a greater possible development in the Northwest Territories than that which might accompany the exploitation of any other resource.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout the remote districts of the Canadian Northwest.

## ULATION OF CANADIAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

population of Canada in 1929 was estimated at 9,796,800, distributed as follows: Alberta, 646,000; British Columbia, 591,400; Manitoba, 309; New Brunswick, 419,300; Nova Scotia, 550,400; Ontario, 3,271,300; Prince Edward Island, 86,100; Quebec, 2,690,400; Saskatchewan, 866,700; kon Territory, 3,000; North West Territories, 9,400. Populations of the cities, towns and principal villages are shown below:

ALBERTA	MANITOBA	Shelburne 1,360 Springhill 5,681	Perth3,790 Petrolia3.148	Valleyfield9,215   Verdun25,001   Westmount17,593	Mont Joli 2,799 Mont Laurier 2,211	Nokomis 496   Ogema 427
ities Population	Cities Brandon16,443	Stellarton	Picton		Montmorency1,904 Ormstown832	Outlook 634 Oxbow 615
Calgary	Portage la	Trenton 2.844	Port Hope 4,456 Prescott 2,636 Preston 5,423	Acton Vale1,549	Papineauville 884	Qu'Appelle 640 Radisson 368
Letibridge. 10,735 Medicine Hat 9,536 Red Deer 2,021	Prairie 6,513 St. Boniface 14,187 Winnipeg 191,998	Truro. 7,562 Wedgeport. 1,420 Westville. 4,550	Rainy River 1,444 Renirew 4.906	Arthabaska. 1,234 Ascot. 936 Aylmer. 2,970	Pierreville1,394 Plessisville2,032 Pointe	Radville
Wetaskiwin1,884 Towns	Towns Beausejour 996	Windsor3,591 Wolfville1,743 Yarmouth7,073	Ridgetown. 1,855 Riverside. 1,155 Rocklands. 3,496	Bagotville 2,204 Baie St. Paul	Gatineau1,919 Pont Rouge1,419 Portneut	Rouleau 584
Arthabaska 435 Bassano 777	Birtle 571 Boissevain 788	ONTARIO	St. Marys3,847	Beauceville1.448	Portneuf 877 Princeville 869	Saltcoats 424 Shaunavon 1,459
Beverly	Carberry	Cities	Sandwich4,415 Seaforth1,829 Simone 3,053	Beauharnois       2,250         Bedford       1,669         Beloeil       1,418         Berthier       2,193	Rawdon1,042 Robertsonville 882 Rock Island1,442	Sintaluta.       302         Star City.       622         Strasbourg.       482
Bow Island 299	Dauphin3,580 Deloraine760	Belleville12,206 Brantford29,440	Simcoe	Black Lake 2,656 Bromptonville 2,603	Sacre Coeur de	Strasbourg. 482 Sutherland. 1,010 Tisdale. 846
Camrose2,002 Cardston2,034	Emerson 744 Gladstone 652	Chatham 13,256 Fort William 20,541 Galt 13,216	Sioux Lookout1,127 Strathroy2,691 Sturgeon Falls4,125	Buckingham3,835 Cap de la	Jesus	Unity 747 Vonda 383
Castor. 651 Claresholm 956 Coleman 2,044	Grandview 671 Hartney 631	Guelph18,128 Hamilton114,151	Sudbury8,021	Magdalaine 6738	Beaupre1,648 Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi 838	Wadena 503
Daysland 490	Killarney 901 Melita 649	Kitchener 21.763	Thessalon 1,651 Thorold 4,825 Tilbury 1,673	Chateauguay 881 Chicoutimi 8,937 Coaticook 3,554 Cookshire 950 Courville 1,293	St. Benoit Joseph Labre. 1,416	Watrous 1.172
Didsbury785 Drumheller2,578	Minnedosa1,681 Morden1,354 Morris777	London 60,959 Niagara Falls 14,764 Ottawa 107,843	Tillsonburg2,974 Timmins3,843	Courville1,293 Donnaconna1,225	St. Casimir       1,457         St. Cesaire       985         St. Eustache       1,098	Watson 407 Whitewood 513 Wilkie 1.041
Edson	Morris	Ottawa 107,843 Owen Sound 12,190 Peterboro 20,994 Port Arthur 14,886 St. Catharines 19,881	Vankleek Hill1,499	Dorion	St. Felicien1,306 St. Gabriel de	Wolseley 944 Wynyard 833
Grande Prairie 917 Grouard 348	Rapid City 513 Rivers 829 Russell 814	Port Arthur 14,886 St. Catharines 19,881 St. Thomas 16,026	Walkerton2,344 Walkerville7,059	East Angus 3,802	Brandon1,667 St. Georges de Champlain916	Yellow Grass 483 Yorkton4,458
Hanna1,400 Hardisty500	Selkirk4,201 Souris1,612	Sarnia	Wallaceburg	Farnham3,343 Greenfield Park1,112	St. Georges Est. 1,058 St. Guillaume 937	Villages
High River	Stonewall	Toronto 521.893	Whitby2,800 Wiarton1,726	Iberville2,454	St. Jacques 1,332 St. Jerome 923	Abernethy 295 Avonlea 349
Lacombe 1,151 Leduc 832 Lloydminster (Pt) 400	Transcona	Welland	Wingham2,092	Jonquiere4,851 Kenogami2,557	St. Jerome de Matane 3,050 St. Joseph	Balcarres
Macleod 1.715	Tuxedo	Towns	Villages Acton	Lachute	(Richelieu)1,658 St. Joseph	Blaine Lake 460 Bruno 430
Magrath 1,202 Morinville 562	Elkhorn 549	Alexandria2,195 Alliston:1,376	Beamsville1,256 Bobcaygeon1,095	La Tuque 5,603 Laurentides 1.150	d'Alma 850 St. Jovite 862 St. Joseph de la	Conquest 299
Nanton 729 Okotoks 579	Gilbert Plains, 712 Gimli	Almonte2,426 Amherstburg2.769	Brighton 1,411 Caledonia 1,223	Lauzon4,966	St. Marc des	Cudworth 457 Cupar 383
Olds	Hamiota 572 Manitou 598 Pilot Mound 461	Arnprior	Cardinal1,241 Chippawa1,137	Rapides 1,989 Lennoxville 1,554 Louiseville 1,772	Carrieres 1,492 Ste. Marie 1,311 St. Pie 960	Delmas 156 Drinkwater 157 Dubue 238
Ponoka1,931	Roblin 678 Shoal Lake 770	Barrie6,936 Blenheim1,565	Eganville1,015 Elmira2,016	Magog5,159 Marieville1,748	St. Raymond 1.693 St. Remi 1,135	Earl Grey 240 Elbow 297
Raymond	Winkler 971 Winnipegosis 914	Blind River1,843 Bowmanville3,233	Elora 1,136 Exeter 1,442	Montmagny 4,145	Ste. Scholastique. 840 St. Zotique 314 Sutton 923	Esterhazy 393 Eston 369
Stettler	NEW BRUNSWICK	Bracebridge2,451 Brampton4,527 Brockville 10,043	Fenelon Falls	Montreal East1,776 Montreal North1,360 Montreal West1,882	Val Brillant 962 Val Jalbert 840	Fillmore 284
Strathmore 540 Taber	Cities	Brampton: 4,527 Brockville: 10,043 Bridgeburg: 2,401 Burlington: 2,709	Grimsby2,004	Montreal South . 1,030 Nicolet 2,342	Vercheres 835 Ville Marie 840	Fort Qu'Appelle. 568 Gainsboro. 225
Tofield 506 Vegreville 1.721	Fredericton 8,114 Moncton 17,488 Saint John 47,166	Campbellford2,890 Capreol1,287 Carleton Place3,841	Hagersville1,169 Havelock1,268 Humberstone1,524	Pointe aux	Warwick 961 Waterville 968	Grayson 218 Hague 276
Vermillion 1,203 Vulcan	Towns	Chelmsford1,045	Kemptville1,204	Trembles1,764 Pointe Claire St. Joachim2,617	Yamachiche 948	Harris
Wainwright1,028 Youngstown457	Bathurst3,327 Campbellton:5,570	Chesley	Lakefield	Richmond2.450	SASKATCHEWAN Cities	Keliher. 310
Villages Bashaw	Chatham4,506	Cobourg	Markham 1,012 Morrisburg 1,444	Rigaud	Moose Jaw19,039	Kennedy       235         Kincaid       300         Kinistino       479
Coalhurst 796 Commerce 53	Devon 1.924 Edmundston 4.035 Grand Falls 1,327	Coppercliff2,597 Cornwall7,419	New Hamburg 1,351 Norwich 1,176	Ste. Agathe des Monts2,812	North Battle- ford	Kipling 442 Kisbey 316
Empress 374 Frank 299 Killam 365	Marvsville1,614	Deseronto1,847	Port Credit1,123 Port Dalhousie1,492	Ste. Anne de Bellevue2,212 St. Jerome5,491	Regina37,329	Lafleche 555 Lang 318 Langenburg 288
Lamont 506 Mirror. 431	Milltown. 1,976 Newcastle. 3,507 Richibucto. 1,158	Dryden 1,019 Dundas 4,978 Dunnville 3,224	Port Dover 1,462 Point Edward 1,258 Port Elgin 1,291	St. Lambert3,890 St. Laurent3,232	Saskatoon31,234 Swift Current4,175	Lebret 333
Mundare 820 North Red Deer.: 293	St. Andrews 1,005 St. George 1,110	Durnam	Port Perry1,143	St. Pierre.       3,535         Ste. Rose.       1,811         Ste. Therese.       3,043	Weyburn4,119 Towns	Lestock       272         Limerick       422         Lipton       320         Luseland       304
Oyen	St. Leonards 302 St. Stephen3,452	Eastview 5,324 Essex 1,588 Ford City 5,870	Portsmouth2,351 Richmond Hill1,055	St. Tite	Alsask 202	Maidstone 255
Rocky Mountain House	Sackville 2,173 Shediac 1,973 Sunnybrae 1,171	Forest	Shelburne1,072 Stouffville1,053	Terrebonne2,056 Trois Pistoles1,454	Arcola 685 Asquith 281 Assiniboia 1,245	Maryfield. 313 Meota 251 Meyronne. 357
Sedgewick 362 St. Paul de Metis. 933	Sussex 2,198 Woodstock 3,380	Gananoque 3,604 Georgetown 2,061 Goderich 4,107	Tavistock 1,011 Tweed 1,339 Uxbridge 1,456	Victoriaville3,759 Waterloo2.063	Battleford 1,018 Biggar 2,034	Mossbank 330
Three Hills 584 Trochu 453	Villages 600	Gravenhurst1,478 Haileybury3,743	Victoria Harbour1,463	Waterloo2,063 Windsor2,330	Biggar       2,034         Bredenbury       305         Broadview       781         Cabri       497	Neudorf 399 North Regina 540
Viking 447 Westlock 393	Port Elgin 600 Rothesay 489	Hanover2,781 Harriston1,263	Waterford1,123 Watford1,059	Villages Abord-a	Cabri.       497         Canora.       1,121         Carlyle.       388         Carnduff       573	Odessa
BRITISH	NOVA SCOTIA Cities	Hawkesbury 5,544 Hespeler 2,777 Huntsville	Winchester 1,126 PR. EDWARD ISL.	Plouffe	Caron 242	Perdue 374 Piapot 230
Cities Alberni	Halifax58,372 Sydney22,545	Ingersoll5.150 Iroquois Falls1,178	Cities	Amos	Craik: 603 Davidson 602 Daliele 360	Ponteix 588 Preeceville 364 Prelate 403
Armstrong 983 Chilliwack 1.767	Towns	Keewatin1,327 Kenora5,407	Charlottetown and Royalty12,347	Beauport3,240	Delisle	Raymore 267
Courtenzy 810 Cranbrook 2,725 Cumberland 3,176	Amherst9,998 Annapolis Royal 836 Antigonish 1746	Kincardine 2 077	Towns Georgetown	Bic	East End. 420 Estevan. 2,336 Fleming. 242	Regina Beach         232           Rhein         427           Riverhurst         298
Duncan 1,178 Fernie 4,343	Annapolis Royal. 836 Antigonish. 1,746 Bridgetown. 1,086 Bridgewater 3,147	Kingsville 1,783 Leamington 3,675 Lindsay 7,620 Listowel 2,477	and Royalty 884 Souris	Chambly Basin. 1,068 Chambly Canton. 839	Foam Lake	Rocauville 417 Scentre. 232
Grand Forks1,469 Kamloops4,501	Clarke's	Martawa1,402	Alberton	Chandler	Gravelbourg1,201 Grenfell	Semans
Kaslo 950 Kelowna 2,520	Harbour. 965 Dartmouth 7,899 Digby. 1,230	Merritton 2,544 Midland 7,016 Miltor 1,873 Mimico 3,751 Mittabell 1,800	QUEBEC	Charlemagne 829 Charlesbourg 1,267 Como 1,146 Coteau Station 851	Hanley 368	Stoughton 405 Theodore 304
Ladysmith1,967 Merritt1,721 Nanaimo and	Glace Bay17,007	Mimico 3,751 Mitchell 1,800 Mount Forest 1,718	Granby6,785	Cowansville1,094	Herbert	Togo
Suburbs9,088 Nelson5,230	Inverness2,963 Joggins1,732 Kentville2,717	Mount Forest1,718 Napanee3,038 New Liskeard2,268 Newmarket3,626	Grand Mere 7,631 Hull 24,117 Joliette 9,113	Danville	Indian Head. 1,313 Kamsack. 1,948 Kerrobert. 751	Turtleford 209 Vanguard 349
New West- minster14,495 North Van-	Kentville. 2,717 Liverpool. 2,294 Lockeport. 851	New Toronto2,669	Lachine 15,404 Levis 10,470 Longueuil 4,682	Fort Coulonge 973	Kindersley 987 Langham 416	Verigin 247 Verwood 317
couver7,652 Port Alberni1,056 Port Coguitlam2,148	Lunenburg2,792 Mahone Bay1177	New Toronto 2,669 Niagara 1,357 North Bay 10,692 Oakville 3 298	Montreal018,500	Giffard	Leader 526	Vibank.       365         Viscount       337         Wakaw.       494         Waldheim       379
Port Moody 1.030	Middleton 875 New Glasgow 8,974 New Waterford 5,615	Oakville3,298 Orangeville2,187 Orillia7,631	Quebec	Knowlton 841 Lac-au-	Lemberg 484 Lloydminster (Pt) 847 Lumsden 530	Wawota 328
Prince George 2,053 Prince Rupert 6,393 Revelstoke 2,782	New Waterford . 5,615 North Sydney 6,585 Oxford 1,402	Orillia	Sherbrooke23,515	Saumon1,354	Macklin	Webb. 297 Welwyn. 263 Wilcox 335
Rossland 2,097 Frail 3,020 Vancouver 117,217	Parrsboro2,748 Pictou2,988	Paris	Sorel	La Rochelle 932 Loretteville 2,066 Macamic 1,104	Melville	Windthorst 205 Young 364
Vancouver	Port Hawkes- bury 869 Port Hood 805	Pembroke 7,875 Penetan- guishene 4,037	St. Jean	Malbaie	Moosomin	YUKON Dawson City 975
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# ANADA Descriptive Atlas



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT OTTAWA - CANADA.

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